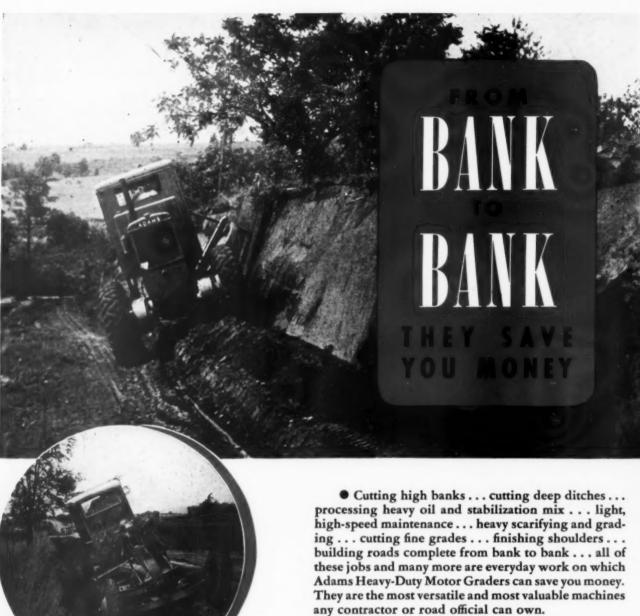
ROADSAND

JULY, 1940





Powered by 66½ h.p. Diesel or gasoline engines, they have the power to "go through" on any job. A wide range of working speeds permits doing the job in the quickest possible time. A high transport speed of 18 m.p.h. saves time and money in going from job to job.

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If you do not need a big machine, Adams offers smaller models. Ask your local Adams representative to show you the many advantages of these machines now; if you do not know his name, address

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NO MORE CURB BLACKOUTS EVEN ON RAINY NIGHTS

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The Darker the night and the wetter the pavement, the greater is the driving visibility on roads guarded by White Reflecting Curb made with Atlas White cement. Under rain, the visibility of smooth concrete curb and pavement drops to practically zero. But on main New Jersey highways today, a new type curb with white concrete face and reflecting saw-tooth design shows up even brighter on rainy nights than in clear weather—under no other illumination than ordinary car headlights.

Moderate in first cost, less expensive in upkeep, and as permanent as the road itself, this simple but scientific contribution to traffic safety pays for itself in short time.

Atlas White cement is used for White Reflecting Curb because white reflects the maximum amount of light and gives greatest contrast to surrounding pavement by day and night. For further information, write Universal Atlas Cement Co. (United States Steel Corporation Subsidiary), Dept. C3, Chrysler Bldg., N. Y. C.

All photos by New Jersey State Highway Department





Fig. 1. Here is a strip of ordinary smooth white concrete curb under car headlights at night. It's only slightly more visible than the road. And when water (shown by arrow) covers the curb and road, there's a complete blackout. The curb disappears.

Here's the reason: Smooth curb and road reflect most headlight rays forward, away from the driver; visibility is poor. On a rainy night, water fills the slight irregularities of smooth curb and pavement, causes them to act even more like a mirror, and to reflect even more headlight rays forward, away from the driver; visibility is nil (shown by arrow). Road and curb are almost completely obscured.



Fig. 3. A New Jersey State Highway Test: Alternate sections of smooth white curb and reflecting white curb under dry and wet conditions as seen by night drivers, under car headlights only, with no other illumination. All sections, the smooth ones which appear dark, as

well as the reflecting sections which appear white, are made of identical white materials.

White Reflecting Curb made with Atlas White cement provides a curb that defines the road by day, is highly visible on dry nights, and even more visible on wet nights.

Fig. 2. White Reflecting Curb makes a gleaming ribbon of light extending far in front of the car. Even under unfavorable conditions—on a rainy night, as here—the curb itself seems to be lighted. But actually this is simply due to the light reflected from the driver's headlights—no other illumination.

The reason is simple: Smooth curb wastes the headlight rays, reflects them forward, away from the driver; visibility is poor. But the specially designed saw-toothed faces of White Reflecting Curb conserve the headlight rays, catch and reflect them back to the drivery visibility is high. And on wet nights the film of water on the reflection — illumination is even brighter—visibility is even higher—night driving is safer.

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ROADS and STREETS

With which have been merged GOOD ROADS and ENGINEERING & CONTRACTING

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Vol. 83

JULY, 1940

No. 7

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PAGE CATALOG

Roads and Streets can sell for you because its readers are sold on Roads and Streets

ROADS and STREETS

Vol. 83, No. 7

July, 1940

A GILLETTE PUBLICATION
ESTABLISHED 1906

STATISTICS PROVIDE FUNDAMENTAL INFORMATION

POR many years the editors of ROADS AND STREETS have realized the need for reliable statistical data relative to highway matters. During the "Roaring Twenties" public demand for more improved roads over which to drive their rapidly improving motor vehicles supplied the impetus that pushed the highway program. Motor vehicle registrations increased at a much greater rate than highway mileage. Congestion ensued, accident and death rates mounted. Street and highway improvement lagged behind demand.

When the "Depressed Thirties" came along, funds were not so easily obtained. Information for supporting arguments for increased highway programs became necessary. Statistical information on finances, mileages, traffic, safety, motor vehicle relationships to the social order, diversion of highway funds, and needed new construction became more in demand. Railroad freight and passenger traffic fell off and the railroads began to complain that the highways were causing their ton-mile and passenger-mile revenue losses. The complaint was heard that highway traffic was subsidized to the detriment of other modes of transportation Statistical studies became necessary to learn the basic facts.

Through all of this clamor and usurpation of highway funds, the highway program kept on an even keel. Motor vehicle registrations dropped in the first part of the "Depressed Thirties" but later increased beyond that at the end of the "Roaring Twenties." Highway construction was in demand and still is. However, now we must begin to form a solid foundation upon which to build our case. Statistics are the tools to be employed in this effort—statistics showing basic facts which are moulded into an intelligent and sound theory of highway financing.

Through these columns we have presented various theories of allocation of funds, of annual road costs, and of principles of highway finance. In an editorial in this issue we present a plan of fund allocation based on statistical analyses of traffic volume groups and their use of highways. It is a purely economic approach. We believe that other values, than purely economic ones, deserve consideration when considering fund allocation for individual highways, a highway system, or highways as a whole. We refer to those intangible items—benefits.

In grouping the data, we tried to adhere to the following:

1.—Financial

2.—Mileage

3.—Traffic

4.-Motor Vehicle

5.—Costs

6.—General

It was not possible to abide by a strict grouping because of mechanical difficulties and the fact that some data could be placed under either of two or three classifications. An index is provided to make the data more usable.

For this issue a highway engineer-economist was employed as special consulting editor. For the past year he has been developing and collecting the data included herein. Because of his regular employment connection we were not permitted to use his name.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—In some of the tables, and charts which were drawn from the tabular data, footnotes explain the included information. On some, reference was made to the following explanation about Local Road and Fiscal Data:

Local highway receipts and expenditures and road mileage data, compiled by the Public Roads Administration prior to 1932, were from reports of state and local (county, township, and town) authorities beginning in 1921. In 1921, 1926 and 1931 complete reports were obtained from all local rural administrative units of government. In the intermediate years, the compilations were based on the expansion of data reported by at least 30 percent of the local units. These data were published from 1921 through 1931. However, in 1931, the published data were so inconsistent with previously reported data that it was deemed advisable to suspend publication of data for ensuing years until a more complete, accurate, and reliable means of reporting might be developed. The Statewide Highway Planning Surveys in-augurated in 1935 and continuing to date have provided this means of reporting. The local road mileage data from 1932 through 1934 have been reconciled to the local road inventories of the Highway Planning Surveys in all states. The reconciliation of local road finance to the fiscal data of the Highway Planning Surveys is in prog-ress but incomplete. (Last published data in 1931.) It is expected that the complete reconciliation of local highway mileage and fiscal data will eventually permit these data to be brought up to date. Thereafter, it is expected that the continuing Statewide Highway Planning Surveys will enable the resumption of annual publication of local road data.

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	Street Mileage and General Use Mileage Streets, Types of Surfaces, Oregon Structures, Highway, Price Index 1922-1939 Structures, Percentage Cost Surfacing, Price Index Taxes, Federal Motor Vehicle Compared with Federal Aid Taxes, Motor Vehicle, 1909-1939 Taxes, Motor Vehicle, Diversion 1934-38	47 53 52 72 72 72 72 49 40 39
	Taxes, Motor Vehicle, 1909-1939	39
	Taxes, Motor Vehicle, 1909-1939	40 39 39 42
	Taxes, Motor Vehicle, 1909-1939. Taxes, Motor Vehicle, Diversion 1934-38. Taxes, Motor Vehicle, How Spent by States, 1938 Taxes, Motor Vehicle, Relation to All Taxes. Tax Rates, State Gas, 1919-1938. Taxes Road User and Highway Mileage.	40 39 39 42 41 47
	Taxes, Motor Vehicle, 1909-1939. Taxes, Motor Vehicle, Diversion 1934-38. Taxes, Motor Vehicle, How Spent by States, 1938 Taxes, Motor Vehicle, Relation to All Taxes. Tax Rates, State Gas, 1919-1938. Taxes, Road User and Highway Mileage	40 39 39 42 41 47 60
	Taxes, Motor Vehicle, 1909-1939. Taxes, Motor Vehicle, Diversion 1934-38. Taxes, Motor Vehicle, How Spent by States, 1938 Taxes, Motor Vehicle, Relation to All Taxes. Tax Rates, State Gas, 1919-1938. Taxes, Road User and Highway Mileage	40 39 39 42 41 47 60
	Taxes, Motor Vehicle, 1909-1939. Taxes, Motor Vehicle, Diversion 1934-38. Taxes, Motor Vehicle, How Spent by States, 1938 Taxes, Motor Vehicle, Relation to All Taxes. Tax Rates, State Gas, 1919-1938. Taxes, Road User and Highway Mileage	40 39 39 42 41 47 60
	Taxes, Motor Vehicle, 1909-1939. Taxes, Motor Vehicle, Diversion 1934-38. Taxes, Motor Vehicle, How Spent by States, 1938 Taxes, Motor Vehicle, Relation to All Taxes. Tax Rates, State Gas, 1919-1938. Taxes, Road User and Highway Mileage	40 39 39 42 41 47 60
	Taxes, Motor Vehicle, 1909-1939. Taxes, Motor Vehicle, Diversion 1934-38. Taxes, Motor Vehicle, How Spent by States, 1938 Taxes, Motor Vehicle, Relation to All Taxes. Tax Rates, State Gas, 1919-1938. Taxes, Road User and Highway Mileage. Taxes, State Road. Temperature Range, Daily. Three Lane Highway, Mileage. Township Roads, Status of Improvement. Trac-Truck Semi-Trailer Combinations, Characteristics of	40 39 39 42 41 47 60 68 50 51
	Taxes, Motor Vehicle, 1909-1939. Taxes, Motor Vehicle, Diversion 1934-38. Taxes, Motor Vehicle, How Spent by States, 1938 Taxes, Motor Vehicle, Relation to All Taxes. Tax Rates, State Gas, 1919-1938. Taxes, Road User and Highway Mileage. Taxes, State Road. Temperature Range, Daily. Three Lane Highway, Mileage. Township Roads, Status of Improvement. Trac-Truck Semi-Trailer Combinations, Characteristics of	40 39 39 42 41 47 60 68 50 51
	Taxes, Motor Vehicle, 1909-1939. Taxes, Motor Vehicle, Diversion 1934-38. Taxes, Motor Vehicle, How Spent by States, 1938 Taxes, Motor Vehicle, Relation to All Taxes. Tax Rates, State Gas, 1919-1938. Taxes, Road User and Highway Mileage. Taxes, State Road. Temperature Range, Daily. Three Lane Highway, Mileage. Township Roads, Status of Improvement. Trac-Truck Semi-Trailer Combinations, Characteristics of	40 39 39 42 41 47 60 68 50 51
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	Taxes, Motor Vehicle, 1909-1939. Taxes, Motor Vehicle, Diversion 1934-38. Taxes, Motor Vehicle, How Spent by States, 1938 Taxes, Motor Vehicle, Relation to All Taxes. Tax Rates, State Gas, 1919-1938. Taxes, Road User and Highway Mileage. Taxes, State Road. Temperature Range, Daily. Three Lane Highway, Mileage. Township Roads, Status of Improvement. Trac-Truck Semi-Trailer Combinations, Characteristics of	40 39 39 42 41 47 60 68 50 51
	Taxes, Motor Vehicle, 1909-1939. Taxes, Motor Vehicle, Diversion 1934-38. Taxes, Motor Vehicle, How Spent by States, 1938 Taxes, Motor Vehicle, Relation to All Taxes. Tax Rates, State Gas, 1919-1938. Taxes, Road User and Highway Mileage. Taxes, State Road. Temperature Range, Daily. Three Lane Highway, Mileage. Township Roads, Status of Improvement. Trac-Truck Semi-Trailer Combinations, Characteristics of	40 39 39 42 41 47 60 68 50 51
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LOCAL ROAD RECEIPTS Source: Public Roads Administration Data

				CURRENT REVENUE	FROM LOCAL SO	URCES				
Total Funds Available	Belence Frevious Year	Total Income During Year	Total Revenue	Tax - Levy And Appropriations	Wotor Vehicle Fees To Local Boads	Gasoline Taxes To Local Roads	Tear	Miscellaneous Revenue	Transfers From State	Proceeds From Sale Of Bonds And Notes
		- \					1904 1909 1914			\$ 3,530,000
							1915 1916 1917 1918 1919			40,000,000
\$ 745,510,458	\$ 21,820,797	\$683,989,635	\$419,450,491	\$345,406,813	\$ 18,709,871	\$ 324,472	1920 1921 1922	\$ 54,949,335	2,883,844	201,655,300
593,056,592 648,264,262	21,907,045 45,917,520	571,149,547 602,566,942	442,367,174	354,287,471 376,787,861	35,717,948 26,856,176	4,137,401	1923	48,284,360 24,214,559		128,782,373 157,536,944
780,912,729 933,701,905 1,018,721,541 1,008,224,096 953,529,592	97,895,087 158,278,223 178,107,618 172,897,145 163,401,207	683,017,642 775,423,682 840,613,923 835,526,951 790,128,385	508,170,685 576,865,690 821,548,619 654,107,119 647,778,661	412,825,227 443,046,762 477,912,511 498,761,559 469,171,093	46,545,445 57,861,018 40,239,836 50,433,055 51,886,324	24,633,979 39,733,227 46,860,508 53,778,852 70,492,878	1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	23,965,034 56,242,683 56,535,744 51,135,653 36,228,366	30,433,841 29,064,569 37,984,351 30,997,475 31,714,578	144,413,116 168,575,483 181,080,953 150,222,357 110,635,146
973,792,909 1,004,884,278	155,415,401 192,367,667	818,379,508 812,516,605	689,993,232 667,298,006	494,633,325 462,292,071	54,911,128 65,224,552	107,110,709 96,611,470	1950 1951	33,338,076 43,169,913	35,701,795 35,323,388	94,684,481

Note: See Explanatory Matter on First Page. In 1931 U. S. Bureau of Public Roads Discontinued Compilation of Local Road Data For Publication.

STATE HIGHWAY RECEIPTS Source: Public Roads Administration

				_		CURRENT R	EVENUE PROM ST	ATE SOURCES-			-		
	Total Funds Available	Balance From Previous Year		Total Income During Year	Total Revenue	Tax - Levy and Appropriations	Motor Vehicle Fees to State Highways	Gasoline Taxes to State Highways	Year	Mi scellan sous Revenue	Transfers From Local	Proceeds From Sale of Bonds And Notes	Federal Aid Receipts
									1917 1918 1919			•	\$ 89,019 1,605,491 10,057,903
-	590,610,064 606,375,203 712,223,747	\$ 85,896,635 138,834,354 156,826,702		404,068,185 504,713,429 467,540,849 865,397,045	\$179,870,656 167,209,303 240,257,396 274,344,400	65,861,103	\$101,284,479 107,715,649 147,075,966 174,816,973	\$ 3,273,988 5,396,877 15,872,884 47,816,615	1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	\$ 6,079,391 6,235,874 15,498,498 13,349,610	\$35,344,175 94,758,493 66,753,265 87,998,486	\$111,396,637 145,004,141 68,186,784 101,653,327	56,297,371 77,456,687 79,741,492 92,343,401 91,400,832
	780,081,298 806,687,608 916,554,922 1,035,486,474 1,194,775,026	115,656,721 135,479,178 188,714,171 186,159,876 232,967,988		664,424,571 675,208,430 735,840,751 849,526,598 961,807,038	359,105,118 420,225,386 478,810,980 560,334,730 648,814,638	48,147,042 49,564,206 54,424,168	199,845,163 224,561,631 239,955,128 259,134,820 278,092,734	89,328,340 134,303,154 176,769,657 234,163,826 287,258,416	1925 1926 1927 1928 1939	15,051,966 13,825,531 18,581,969 12,611,916 11,726,509	71,737,088 69,973,570 83,890,890 88,709,904 74,190,412	141,40£,082 103,846,301 90,979,230 121,483,599 161,229,297	92,180,406 79,165,801 80,159,671 80,798,365 77,572,691
	1,423,163,912 1,367,970,463 1,173,576,473 955,123,660 1,295,642,000	266,490,475 275,535,828 275,256,679 190,859,528 289,682,000	1	,136,673,437 ,092,636,635 898,317,794 784,264,132 ,005,960,000	761,312,996 696,166,537 632,199,797 540,780,399 600,265,000	35,437,683 31,588,039 27,713,323	269,801,738 253,400,734 211,321,265 176,817,169 195,071,000	411,109,446 386,182,600 363,368,041 321,413,833 376,630,000	1930 1931 1938 1933 1934	17,065,821 21,143,520 25,922,432 14,836,074 17,399,000	60,609,297 47,762,602 24,610,963 9,864,789 9,914,000	282,286,508 130,613,678 104,649,840 27,975,068 40,969,000	92,462,836 218,073,818 136,857,174 185,643,882 354,812,000
	1,205,945,000 1,505,768,000 1,579,810,000 1,513,544,000	303,935,000 360,178,000 384,185,000 416,636,000	1	902,010,000 ,145,590,000 ,195,625,000 ,096,908,000	606,380,000 678,627,000 845,702,000 826,866,000	5,135,000 2,985,000	188,435,000 219,088,000 276,840,000 256,817,000	392,658,000 434,876,000 842,813,000 542,638,000	1935 1936 1937 1938	17,446,000 19,530,000 23,064,000 21,449,000	20,566,000 14,447,000 22,152,000 15,711,000	55,883,000 106,235,000 66,009,000 57,505,000	219,381,000 346,281,000 262,762,000 196,826,000

TOTAL HIGHWAY RECEIPTS Source: Public Roads Administration Data

		CURRENT REV	ENUE FROM ALL 80	URCES			Proceeds	
Total Income During Year	Total Bevenue	Tax - Levy And Appropriations	Motor Vehicls Fees	Gasoline Texes	Year	Miscellaneous Revenue	From Sale of Bonds And Notes	Federal Ald Receipts
\$ 79,623,616 240,263,784	•	•	\$ 942,675 18,362,031		1904 1909 1914	\$	*	
			18,245,711 25,865,369 37,501,235 51,447,419 64,697,255	1,082,514	1915 1916 1917 1918 1919			69,019 1,605,491 10,057,903
989,629,771 971,937,131 1,069,765,501	599,321,147 682,624,573 719,174,398	412,699,611 416,037,526 415,155,063	102,546,212 119,994,350 152,047,824 182,795,908 201,673,149	1,363,902 3,598,460 7,960,898 20,010,285 64,768,017	1920 1921 1922 1925 1924	63,028,726 63,788,852 37,564,169	313,051,937 216,969,157 259,190,271	36,297,371 77,456,687 79,741,498 78,343,401 91,400,838
1,245,271,344 1,348,693,975 1,452,579,433 1,566,946,170 1,646,030,433	867,275,600 997,109,048 1,100,359,579 1,214,441,049 1,296,593,299	467,704,873 491,193,804 587,476,717 553,185,727 560,908,075	246,390,608 862,412,649 280,194,984 309,567,875 329,979,058	114,162,319 174,036,381 223,630,165 287,942,678 357,751,294	1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	59,018,000 69,465,814 69,057,713 65,745,569 47,954,674	285,815,138 272,421,724 272,060,183 271,705,956 271,864,443	92,180,406 79,163,201 80,159,671 80,798,365 77,572,691
1,860,741,853 1,824,047,500	1,451,306,228	537,951,316 497,729,754	344,712,860 318,627,296	518,220,155 482,794,070	1930 1931 1938 1933 1934	50,421,897 64,313,433	316,972,789 242,508,939	92,462,636 215,073,616 136,657,174 185,643,663 364,812,000
-					1935 1936 1937 1936			219,381,000 346,281,000 362,762,000 196,826,000

Note: See Explanatory Matter on First Page. In 1931 U. S. Bureau of Public Roads Discontinued Compilation of Local Road Data For Publication.

LOCAL HIGHWAY EXPENDITURES

Source: Public Roads Administration Data

Total Disburcements	Total Expenditures	Construction And Right-Of-Way		Miscellaneous Expense Administrative	Interest on Bom's And Notes Outstanding	Tear	Principal Payments On Bonds And Notes	Transfers To State	Unexpended Balance
\$636,366,111 630,000,000 577,831,087 600,437,488 639,814,606	\$596,618,697 590,000,000 521,685,799 553,618,572 543,467,141	\$387,375,588 330,000,000 242,285,205 255,836,063 264,965,764	\$166,126,226 185,000,000 184,226,600 195,914,124 196,573,516	\$17,379,132 40,000,000 45,442,674 28,259,327 30,083,134	\$55,928,038 55,000,000 49,731,320 54,509,058 51,844,737	1921 1922 1923 1924 1925	\$39,747,414 40,000,000 56,145,288 66,818,916 74,032,348	22,315,117	\$109,144,321 30,000,000 15,225,505 45,846,774 141,098,123
781,370,688 889,177,445 832,142,007 807,714,604 851,686,625	587,731,124 645,449,467 659,222,144 644,792,641 700,495,248	265,718,219 269,180,355 282,314,715 256,581,811 296,594,546	215,236,069 237,970,467 259,753,186 860,477,801 884,228,960	42,091,687 41,282,865 37,347,326 49,455,959 37,066,817	66,685,149 75,015,780 79,806,915 78,277,070 82,604,925	1926 1927 1928 1929 1930	91,070,298 104,796,268 103,281,707 106,032,780 112,576,447	78,769,230 80,931,710 69,638,156 56,889,183 38,614,930	189,544,096 176,082,089 145,814,988
847,794,110	641,860,997	251,352,322	265,186,179	39,129,421	85,593,075	1931	162,090,969	44,442,145	157,090,162

Expenditures for Equipment and Machinery amounted to \$21,809,775 in 1921. Figures for the other years were not available.

Note: U. S. Bureau of Public Roads Discontinued Regular Compilation of Local Road Data After 1931.

STATE HIGHWAY EXPENDITURES

Source: Public Roads Administration Data

Total Distursements	Total Expenditures	Construction And Right-Of-Way Maintenance	Hiscellaneous Equipment Expense And Administrative Hachinery	And Notes	Primoial Payments On Bomis Cear And Hotes	Transfers to Local	Other Obligations Assumed	Unexpended Balance
\$ 397,483,781 481,775,710 447,362,388 605,465,207 649,125,101	\$364,381,382 410,901,077 414,807,424 559,601,149 597,902,378	\$884,302,460 \$64,633,168 887,461,018 75,340,491 279,992,786 75,329,136 382,335,696 104,606,557 389,337,384 119,303,840	\$16,417,308 \$ 6,411,509 19,976,406 12,070,362 26,407,129 15,556,290 31,165,081 19,793,185 38,613,083 28,497,280	16,052,800 19 17,522,059 19 21,500,649 19	921 \$ 6,651,016 922 6,205,199 923 14,951,287 924 17,394,431 925 25,647,232	\$ 6,451,343 34,669,434 17,603,647 28,669,627 25,575,497	•	138,834,354 159,012,845 106,358,540 150,956,191
621,744,210 707,179,148 630,884,909 910,465,291 1,189,676,601	376,016,847 640,494,869 769,518,068 799,876,544 979,997,647	356,174,616 185,617,313 404,217,317 136,763,358 856,043,138 159,807,793 857,400,023 173,040,581 713,117,046 191,663,477	38,250,111 22,284,785 48,823,297 15,360,076 4,011,620 20,565,483 5,524,358 18,066,509 2,227,459 22,301,725	35,280,821 16 36,980,034 16 45,834,531 16	925 21,879,325 927 30,694,719 928 27,703,499 929 42,364,378 930 69,504,631	23,848,058 35,989,560 35,885,350 45,791,374 86,897,782	7,357,998 88,435,195 85,276,341	184,943,398 209,375,774 206,221,565 284,289,735 885,487,811
1,091,009,409 955,446,370 782,006,187 991,774,000 848,388,000	979,592,093 816,765,481 666,061,710 843,631,000 713,066,000	730,984,632 160,980,079 551,445,859 169,479,399 446,841,168 138,829,680 554,278,000 178,999,000 416,412,000 104,458,000	4,312,553 21,462,550 4,416,117 22,131,907 4,623,151 15,246,708 34,676,000 6,175,000 37,459,000 6,819,000	69,292,199 19 60,520,943 19 67,303,000 19	931 57,278,207 932 54,379,766 933 56,308,933 934 58,578,000 938 55,756,000	32,969,431 34,324,788 42,797,410 66,038,000 58,166,000	21,169,768 49,978,335 16,838,074 23,537,000 81,367,000	276,980,984 218,130,103 173,117,535 503,868,000 357,590,000
1,131,151,000 1,106,708,000 1,155,128,000	947,088,000 918,788,000 800,084,000	807,284,000 £19,202,000 581,979,000 £87,877,000 585,315,000 £87,711,000	47,134,000 7,003,000 62,396,000 10,711,000 65,490,000 8,194,000	65,824,000 19	934 79,171,000 937 75,864,000 938 04,711,000	79,285,000 139,219,000 134,020,000	25,640,000 88,037,000 26,359,000	574,617,000 415,104,000 378,482,000

RURAL HIGHWAY EXPENDITURES, 1921-1931

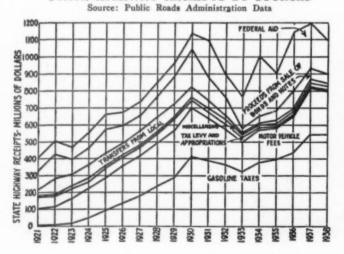
Source: Public Roads Administration

Total Disbursements	Total Expenditures	Construction And Right-Of-Way	Maintenam e	Mis cellaneous Expense Administrative	Equipment And Machinery	Interest On Bomis And Notes Outstanding	Year	Principle Payments On Bonds And Notes	Other Obligations	Unexpended Balance
\$1,027,300,489 1,047,106,276 1,007,589,798 1,177,433,088 1,241,049,093	\$ 981,000,059 1,000,001,077 936,493,223 1,093,219,781 1,141,369,513	\$ 621,577,988 617,461,018 582,277,993 638,171,759 554,293,148	\$250,959,365 260,340,491 259,555,758 299,820,681 315,877,076	\$55,606,213 59,976,406 71,849,805 59,424,408 68,696,207	\$ 8,411,599 12,070,362 15,556,290 19,793,166 22,497,280	\$ 44,344,874 51,052,800 67,253,379 76,009,707 80,005,802	1921 1922 1923 1924 1925	\$ 46,398,430 46,205,199 71,096,575 64,213,347 99,679,580	•	\$191,660,600 168,834,354 174,238,350 152,405,314 272,054,314
1,276,697,594 1,419,435,323 1,556,865,410 1,615,819,338 1,885,850,514	1,163,747,971 1,283,944,336 1,418,540,212 1,444,668,985 1,680,493,095	621,892,835 693,397,672 620,357,853 813,982,436 1,009,711,591	338,855,362 376,753,625 419,560,981 433,536,122 475,912,437	80,341,798 90,106,162 41,358,946 54,980,317 39,294,276	22,284,756 13,390,076 20,505,483 18,056,509 22,301,725	100,375,200 110,296,601 116,756,949 124,111,601 133,273,066	1926 1927 1928 1929 1930	112,949,623 135,490,987 130,985,206 148,417,158 182,061,078	7,357,992 22,433,195 85,276,341	\$67,074,651 \$08,919,870 \$81,303,654 430,104,723 405,593,595
1,061,302,033	1,620,853,090	982,307,154	426,166,258	45,441,974	21,402,550	147,455,154	1931	219,369,175	21,169,768	434,051,125

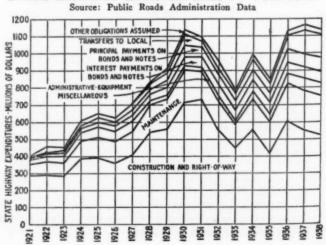
Total Expenditures:- 1904 - \$79,595,418; 1914 - \$249,055,067.

Note: See Introductory Reading Page. No Data on Local Roads Compiled for Publication After 1931.

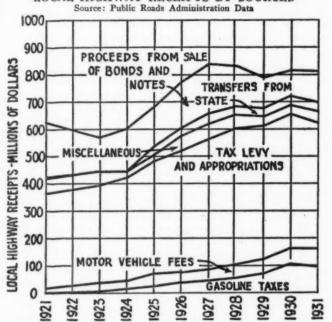
STATE HIGHWAY RECEIPTS BY SOURCES



STATE HIGHWAY EXPENDITURES BY PURPOSES

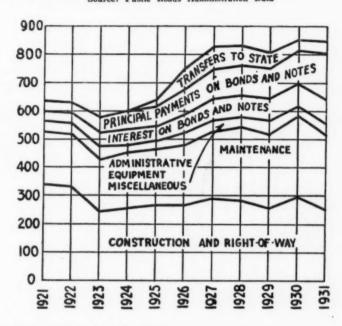




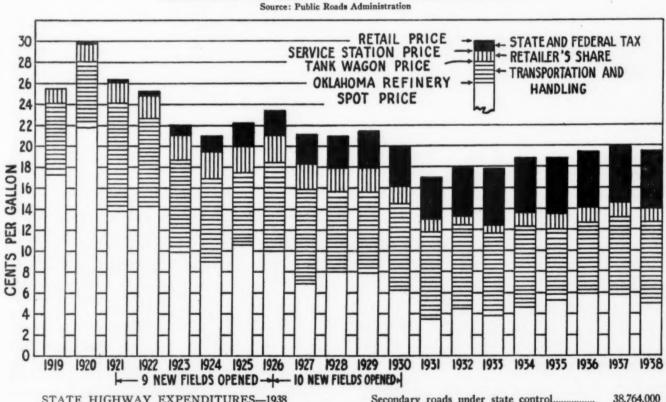


Note: Because of Inaccuracies Local Road Data Not Published After 1931.

LOCAL HIGHWAY EXPENDITURES BY PURPOSES
Source: Public Roads Administration Data



DISTRIBUTION OF COST OF A GALLON OF MOTOR FUEL



-1938
er 1939
523,315,000
20.330,000
453,296,000
49,689,000
,,
456,894,000
31,138,000
35,283,000
227,711,000
181,759,000

Secondary roads under state control	38,764,000
Urban extensions of state system	7,188,000
Net Expenditures for Equipment	8,194,000
Administrative, Engineering and Miscellaneous	47,790,000
State Highway Police	17,700,000
Interest On State Highway Obligations	65,322,000
Total Expenditures For State Administered	
Highways	890,032,000
Retirement of State Highway Obligations	84,711,000
Other Expenditures or Fund Transfers:	
For Local Roads and Streets	126,330,000
For Other Highways Not on State System	7,690,000
For Non-Highway Purposes	26,359,000
Total Expenditures	1,135,122,000
Balances On Hand, December 31, 1938	
Highway Funds	179,113,000
Reserves for Debt Service	199,309,000

STATE HIGHWAY EXPENDITURE FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1938 FROM REPORTS OF STATE AUTHORITIES,1 Source: Hearings on H. R. 7891-76th Congress

[Thousands of dollars]

					Ex	pendi	tures for	r State-	admini	stered	highwa	y's					obliga	Other	expend	litures		Balan	. Dec
			Capi	tal out	lay *			1	Mainte	onnce	1	-diup-	ring.		way	tate.	o fus	Gi su		23164		31, 1	938 19
Canan		Class	of exp	endi-	Syste	m on v	which			m on v		Jos	enginee	police 7	nte-bigh	s for 8	te-highwas s	pus	ys not	par-			ervice
State	Total	Acquisition of right-of-way	Construction of roads	Construction of bridges, etc.	Primary State highways (rural)	Secondary roads under State control?	Urban exten- sions of State system	Total	Primary State highways (rural)	Secondary roads under State	Urban exten- sions of State system	Net expenditures ment	Administrative, engineering, and miscellaneous * State highway police ?		Interest on State-highway obligations 5	Total expenditures for State- administered highways	Retirement of State-highway tions !	For local roads streets	For other highways on State system	For nonhighway poses 11	Total expenditures	Highway funds	Reserves for debt service
labams. risona. risona. risona. risona. risona. risona. risona. laliornia. lolorado. lorida. lorida. lorida. lorida. lorida. lorida. lorida. linois. doliana. wa ansas lentucky. outsiana. faire faryland. fassachusetis. lichigan. limesota. linsissippi. tinsouri. tinsouri. ontana. ebraska. evada. evada.	12, 378 4, 361 2, 529 26, 260 14, 058 8, 346 18, 131 18, 131 14, 317 14, 435 7, 695 13, 203 11, 890 6, 470 14, 931 15, 082 19, 743 7, 630 2, 964 7, 623 2, 831 2, 2430	47 87 2, 566 136 791 679 619 130 489 813 1, 558 1, 813 623 274 139 452 28 129	12, 190 4, 213 2, 529 19, 203 14, 058 6, 583 1, 409 7, 370 15, 104 8, 111 10, 745 11, 143 6, 000 12, 303 11, 890 4, 727 6, 024 4, 593 10, 168 12, 389 19, 032 8, 521 1, 862 1, 86	4, 491 1, 766 272 255 3, 229 2, 781 2, 613 1, 076 900 1, 180 1, 130 3, 364	4, 290 2, 268 20, 139 9, 707 7, 990 1, 768 7, 482 16, 709 4, 967 15, 234 14, 153 12, 278 7, 708 12, 458 11, 333		369 49 143 1, 624, 80 2, 877 164 2, 157 687 745 557 9 9 129 268 600 2, 177 204 1, 165	1, 981 1, 339 3, 141 11, 206 1, 408 3, 352 806 2, 895 1, 632 5, 451 5, 965 3, 141 4, 865 5, 080 4, 280 4, 117 1, 368 4, 3	1, 981 1, 339 3, 141 10, 318 1, 408 3, 352 3, 352 5, 685 5, 685 5, 685 5, 685 5, 685 5, 685 5, 685 5, 685 5, 685 3, 012 4, 794 4, 230 2, 215 1, 215 1	1, 476 1, 053	449 380 129 71 199 560	-119 174 0 301 144 89 66 184 89 0 57 1, 303 147 1, 133 409 526 1, 164 6412 0 176 -286 170 0 215 -129 -129	858 401 537 1, 959 378 158 371 1, 119 272 3, 326 1, 367 704 1, 002 485 565 385 565 381 1, 383 454 491 235	407 158 151 333 325 250 29 15 1, 377 173 303 325 294 417 350 320 21 601 100 36 75	2, 101 761 285 299 62 21 5, 189 123 3, 189 1, 032 590 279 1, 973 1, 600 984 4, 112 124	17, 372 6, 433 11, 425 41, 826 617, 798 12, 755 3, 514 11, 071 21, 260 7, 046 21, 396 21, 796 21, 396 22, 682 11, 92 22, 682 11, 92 22, 524 23, 099 18, 016 5, 675 11, 245 3, 942 6, 476	3, 401 1, 775 246 1, 809 370 121 2, 666 157 4, 505	142 191 4, 956 2, 964 12 1, 576	52	244 29 9, 176 110	19, 880 6, 580 18, 017 48, 609 18, 044 11, 221 125, 502 7, 203 6, 13 19, 221 24, 373 19, 221 24, 373 19, 221 24, 523 14, 523 14, 523 34, 695 25, 218 25, 139 25, 181 11, 188 26, 113 11, 188 4, 143 7, 787, 7, 77	862 -243 2, 154 3, 783 2, 902 10, 416 866 2, 250 1, 403 1, 1094 613 3, 146 1, 672 1, 234 326 2, 013 1, 424 1, 149 1, 763 4, 17 1, 494 8, 250 869 787 -73 -305 2, 2, 658	5, 1
lew Jersey. lew Mexico. lew York 11 forth Carolina orth Dakota hio klaboma regon ennsylvania hode Island outh Carolina outh Carolina outh Dakota ennessee exas tah ermont irginia ashington feet Virginia jsconsin jsco	10, 579; 7, 018 34, 238; 10, 674; 4, 050; 14, 244; 11, 058; 5, 219; 28, 707; 1, 930; 12, 363; 2, 363; 2, 363; 2, 363; 10, 869; 10, 043; 12, 380; 3, 865;		6, 866 5, 758 34, 238 10, 674 3, 33 13, 455 10, 660 3, 933 22, 820 1, 328 11, 745 4, 219 8, 130 29, 464 3, 450 2, 266 18, 597 6, 613 9, 308 9, 508	1, 518 1, 226 493 687 5, 022 311, 875 85 97 2, 094 3, 287		605 10, 636	483 2, 635 570 1, 023 3, 406 351 306 320 100 882 134 38 115 265	3, 496 1, 669 9, 857 13, 724 1, 680 13, 967 2, 963 3, 424 37, 482 1, 238 3, 231 1, 777 2, 413 8, 805 5, 549 3, 482 1, 503 5, 549 6, 172 6, 028 8, 852	3, 496 1, 669 9, 857 5, 086 1, 680 13, 967 2, 963 2, 542	8, 172 657 17, 719 2, 786 1, 147 3, 652	466 225 3, 197 48 360 25	244 112 0 -232 316 794 -137 -122 -1, 082 61 86 0 0 333 421 260 0 -10 -148 836 -222	897 1, 006 976 698 3, 318 867 11, 318 867 11, 446 272 736 362 815 1, 454 282 184 888 805 546 788 94	566 1, 364	3, 978 667 7, 932 3, 735 6 	19, 760 10, 472 54, 367 29, 025 6, 438 32, 421 15, 202 10, 614 85, 370 3, 915 19, 222 7, 250 16, 737 4, 150 20, 697 4, 150 20, 697 19, 194 5, 231 15, 865 20, 697 19, 194 5, 231	2, 620 1, 095 6, 231		5, 630	66 326 983 3, 605 8 46, 37 651	38, 968, 11, 567 91, 063 34, 062 7, 497 33, 388, 38, 388, 29, 557 7, 548, 22, 557 7, 5, 48, 22, 262, 6, 967 42, 262, 6, 889 29, 306 24, 468, 25, 313, 35, 991 5, 415	8, 183 1, 077 17, 068 10, 274 172, 856 -5, 360 16, 630 822 3, 977 5, 716 4, 221 290 2, 371 -2, 171 -2, 171 15, 488 356	47, 48, 6, 10, 1,

¹ In order to obtain uniform data on State-highway finance for all States, the reported income and expenditures of the State highway departments have been amplified, when necessary, by the addition of transactions relating to debt-service operations of special bridge and grade-separation authorities, expenditures of local authorities on State highways, and similar transactions.
¹ Segregation of construction expenditures by class of expenditure and system on which expended is incomplete in many States. Where expenditures were not segregated the total is given under the headings "Construction of roads" and "Primary State highways (rural).
¹ In addition to the States reporting expenditures on secondary roads under State control, California, Louisiana, and Mississippi reported secondary State highway systems, but did not segregate expenditures on those on the primary systems. Expenditures reported for Delaware, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia were made on county road systems under State control.
¹ Includes regular maintenance of roads and bridges, snow removal, highway marking and signs, and maintenance of ferawbridges, ferries, and other highway utilities. Segregation of maintenance expenditures by system on which expended was incomplete in many States. Where expenditures were not segregated the total is given under the heading "Primary State highways (rural)."
¹ In most States equipment costs are charged to construction and maintenance projects, generally through a system of rentals, In these cases only the net debit or credit in the equipment account is shown. Credits are indicated by minus signs.
¹ The classification of administrative, engineering, and miscellaneous expenditures is not uniform, as most States charge all or a large portion of engineering costs to construction and maintenance.

STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT RECEIPTS, CALENDAR YEAR 1938

Source: American Association of State Highway Officials

Gasoline tax	542,638,000
Motor-vehicle fees	256,817,000
Appropriations, tolls, carrier fees, etc	17,888,000
Federal funds	192,426,000
Federal funds to special States	4,400,000
Sale of bonds and notes (14 States)	57,505,000
Local funds	15,711,000
Miscellaneous	9,523,000

Total income

..... 1,096,908,000

Texpenditures for State-highway police are recorded in the case of those States which reported such expenditures as a part of their State-highway finances.

Includes debt service on State-highway bonds, notes, etc., and on county or local obligations assumed as reimbursement for local roads added to the State system. Payments of sinking fund are not included, as they are merely transfers from highway funds to reserves for debt service.

Includes expenditures by or under supervision of State highway departments on local roads and streets, and transfers to local units for work on local roads and streets or for service of local highway obligations, in cases where such transfers were reported as expenditures on forest roads, park roads, etc., not reported as part of State highway system or as local roads or streets.

Includes expenditures or transfers for relief of unemployment or destitution, transfers to State general funds, and other nonhighway expenditures.

Wherever possible, balances in sinking funds or other reserves for the payment of principal and interest on State highway obligations have been segregated from other highway funds. Minus signs indicate deficits.

In norder to provide a complete statement of income and expenditures for State highways, the reported transactions of the division of highways have been combined with those relating to State highway debt service and those of other State agencies which expend funds on highways, highes, and grade-crossing elimination.

Incomplete classification of construction and maintenance expenditures shown on this line. See footnotes 2 and 4.

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1938.... . 416,636,000

Gasoline Consumption and Motor Vehicle Registration-In 1925 a total of 19,937,000 motor vehicles were registered and the estimated amount of gasoline used on the highways was 8,589.000,000 gal. In 1939 the estimated motor vehicle registration was 30,500,000 and the estimated amount of gasoline used on the highways was 20,526,000,000 gal.

DISPOSITION OF RECEIPTS FROM STATE IMPOSTS ON HIGHWAY USERS-1938

Issued July, 1939. Revised November, 1939 Source: Public Roads Administration

						POR	STATE HIGHE	F PURPOR	1		FOR U	DOM, MOADS	AND STREET	78 6/	-			OR HONITONS	y Pusposes		
	NET TOTAL	ADJUST- MDITS	HET	CIP-GHES OF	CONSTRUC-			OE OF STAT		POTAL	FOR	FOR	SERVICE		OTHER HIGHWAY	TO GENERAL MOTOR-	rues g/	FOR		FOR	
STATE	OF ONLENGAR YEAR 1./	DUE TO UNDIS- TRIBUTED FUNDS, ETC, 2/	PLACE PLACE DISERI- BUTED	FIGURE AND ACCUMENTS FRATION	MAINTEN- AND ADMINIS- TRATION 3/	STATE HIGHWAY. POLICE	STATE HIGHWAY HENGS AND HETES	STATE- ASSLMED LOOK, OBLIGA- TIGHTS	TOTAL	FOR STATE HIGHEY PURPOSES	ON ODERTY AND LOGAL ROADS	CITY STREETS	OF LOCAL HIGHERY ONLIGA- TIONS	101AL	PURPOSES (PARK AND FOREST ROADS, ETC,)	FUEL INSPECTION FEES, DEALERS! LIGENSES, ETC,	ALL OTHER HIGHOAY USER HIGHOSTS	OF UN- DIPLOY- MENT OR OESTI- PUTION	PDR EDUGA- TIGN	PECIFIC PURPORES 3/	TOTAL
	1,000	1,000	1,008	1,000 00LLARS	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000 0044APS	1,000	1,000 88LLAPS	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000 SOLLARS	1,000
LACOMA INITIONA INCAMSAS SALIFONNIA	18,094 9,485 13,001 73,782	-507 -1	17,587 5,464 13,001 74,972	639 335 300 4,605	5,300 3,713 3,20k 31,193	198 130 3,000	5,237 3,876	2,698	4,35g 4,135 3,676	10,06h 3,671 11,199 36,369	6,161 *1.273 1,042 *16,260	3,757	161	6,160 1,273 1,163 20,017	:	19	123	3.018	:	.,	723 9 19 11,981
DOLORAGO DORAGOT I QUE SELAMARE PLOITIDA	10,605 16,105 3,289 29,939	96 30 -67 21	10,659 16,126 3.228 29,960	1,086 1,086 106 866	9,623 9,623 9/1,939 10,209	333 325 250 29	165	2.093 504 9.208	1, kkg 2,093 669 9,288	6, 761 12,010 2,858 19,916	3, 266 3, 057 (5/)	12 9	195	3, 244 3, 057 12 204	:	309	1,689	:	1,377	, 504 89	2148 9,348
CONCIA COMO CLLINDIS	21,681 6,585 56,879 33,172	10 gh 61h -5,627	21,691 6,969 99,093 29,345	954 115 1,983 1,333	11,176 0,321 17,195 15,142	279 147 1,377 707	9,671	2,666	9,695	14,121 1,166 26,967 11,169	3,361 91,986 10,855 9,391	6,001 2,609	8,195	3,36t 1,986 19,071 12,000	:	16h 38k	95 1,439	6.895	3, 295	:	9, 472
LANCES LENTUCKY LANCES LANCE	25, 568 15, 156 17, 160 21, 510	-17 301 -9 188	25, 551 15, 199 17, 151 21, 718	1,245 1,084 577 336	9, 878 9, alie 12, 709 3, 294	1.73 303 334	10,699	1,600	8,367 1,334 10,699	18,085 10,775 13,012 15,887	*6,223 3,600 8,601	:	:	6, ar3 3, 600 2, 601	::		1,261	÷ 777	1,199	1,199	1,861
MARY_AND MISADINETTS	9,155 15,998 27,052 46,956	6 -25	9, 206 14, 996 27, 056 16, 9ht	180 130 1,751 2,419	9, lags 6,326 8,58e 15,997	290 41.8 350 378	2,605 2,605 10/ 5,200 1,902	:	3, 429 2,605 3,202 4,902	8,800 9,349 12,093 21,357	826 1,034 9,984 °26,916	3,458	19/ 109 19/ 1001	836 b, 795 10, blu5 gb, 916	968	: ,	38	10/ 1.809	:	:	1,087 319
HISSISSIPPI HISSISSIPPI HISSOURI	26, 987 15, 311 21, 967 6, 640	-37 -378 81	29,009 14,274 21,169 6,121	6h3 321 916 158	17, NO7 3,082 7,791 3,573	3.20 29 601 238	1,706 2,916 11,250 972	2,330	11, 167 972	5, 953 19, 859 4, 773	*7.724 1,146	yk? 38	:	6,460 7,724 3k7 1,18k	270	67	118	:	:	: 6	67
EN TESEN EN MASS BALLE ENDY ENDY ENDY ENDY ENDY ENDY ENDY END	13,628 1,660 6,012 kz,640	63 2 34 -254	13,691 1,662 6,086 hz,386	396 k3 1 kb 2, 01 7	7,159 1,190 1,191 10,966	111 36 113 566	82 th 7, 1652		93 82% 7, 1482	7,270 1,619 5,348 19,014	322 8,160	364	11/ 232	95k 9,885	524	:	* :	9,098	1,190	698	10,96
EN METICO EN 1001 13/ COTO CHAZ HAN COTO CHAZ HAN	9,910 113,319 31,712 3,858	203 929 97 114	6,113 11h,2h0 31,499 3,972	ligh 2,711 963 295	3,107 24,276 3/ 20,723 1,772	1,409 5,609 5,66 16	1,748 10,772 8,785	lun lun	1.748 10,772 9,206 905	4, 936 36, 199 30, 395 2, 293	*16,590 (b/) 1,011	6,254	:	24, 214 24, 214	5,400	685	13	:	/-		W. 600
DELO INC. AN-CHIA PRECOM ENVENT, VANITA	73,695 81,153 13,429 86,587	-963 -46 -37 -1,736	73.072 21.109 13.792 60.793	3,129 1,128 621 2,148	25,529 12,123 6,042 95,967	681 http 370 5,985	14, has 5,035	:	14, legg 5,035	26,210 12,533 10,890 56,927	°19,840 °6,471 °2,191 °11,598	11,627 673 23	:	31,467 7,144 2,214 11,598	117			18,998	11,656	982	13,940
DUTH CHECK HAT COUNTY DANGER COUNTY	6, ans 13, 385 6, 562 23, 802	69 72 2 8in	6, 5 kg 13, 397 6, 56h gh, 6k3	301 263 257 613	1,951 h,896 h,171 5,974	187 361 8 367	276 1,525 7,036	h, 895	276 5, 820 8, 969	2, br 4 11,067 6,179 15,310	*1.870 1.694 5.555	27	:	1.897 1.69k	. 40	196 18 1,000	3,605 319 77	:		77 2,088	3, 695 190 kt h 3, 165
EMS TAN EMEMORY TINGTO IN	63,116 h,58h h,895 23,008	-161 399 95 -26	62,957 4,983 4,990 82,982	8,179 160 96 613	86,983 3,279 2,599 9/ 20,865	679 117 107 387	947 963 680	10,475	10,475 547 563 640	37,737 3,963 3,269 21,872	*12,575 960 1,966 ½/ 289	340 136		12,575 800 1,986	10	:	35	:	10,465	89 37	10, 166 80 29 72
MSHINCTON ICST - IPSINIA ICSONSIN PORIAG	18,842 19,974 34,452 3,299	107 7 1406 -5	18,989 14,981 34,866 3,294	901 221 1,662 82	8,80% 7,080 15,939 2,8%	36 69	10/ 181 7,644 278	3.899	1 72 7. Gish 3. 689 278	9,377 15,760 19,828 2,593	*6,185 (b/) 6,816 619	1,673	19/ 94	7.996 7.996 619 4,168	067	: ,	9, 277	10/1.015			5,877
TOTAL	1,177,010	-1,805	1,175,866	49,978	108,181	23,406	1,04,091	90,796	174,389	685,986	212,399	40,917	3,516	360,037	7.698	3,000	69,497	Nr.000	37,663	9, RM	197,916

WIN TILLEGE IN LIGH OF PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX PROMERY MANDED ON METON VEHICLES, 89, 748,000. ALLOCATIONS TO LIGHT.

COURSE, MARC NAM VINITY SERVICES IN ANT TIPM NEWWAYS, BUT BOOK MARKET SET DESCRIPTION.

3/ FOR THE FOLLOWING PROMESS. ANTICOME, INTERNATION CONSTRUCTIONS COMPANIES, COLUMNAR, FORT OWNSTRIM PARK, \$800.

5/ FOR THE FOLLOWING PROMESS. ANTICOME, INTERNATION CONTROLLOWS COMPANIES, COLUMNAR, FORT OWNSTRIM PARK, \$800.

5/ FOR THE FOLLOWING PROMESS. ANTICOME CONTROLLOWS COMPANIES, COLUMNAR, FORT OWNSTRIM PARK, \$800.

5/ FOR THE FOLLOWING PROMESS. ANTICOME PROMESS. ANTICOME CONTROLLOWS COMPANIES.

5/ FOR THE FOLLOWING PROMESS. ANTICOME PROMESS. ANTICOME CONTROLLOWS COMPANIES.

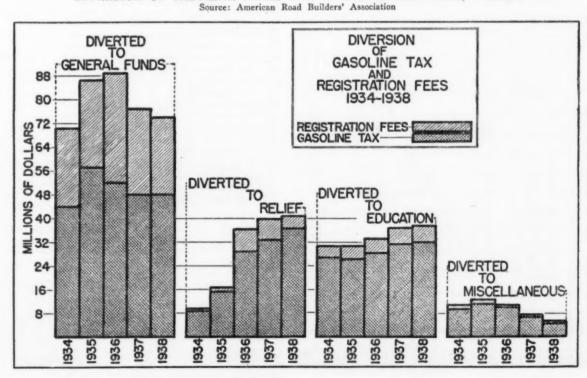
6/ FOR THE FORT OWNSTRIM PROMESS. AND THE FOLLOW CONTROLLOWS COMPANIES.

6/ FORT OWNSTRIM PROMESS. AND THE FOLLOW CONTROLLOWS COMPANIES.

6/ FORT OWNSTRIM PROMESS.

6/

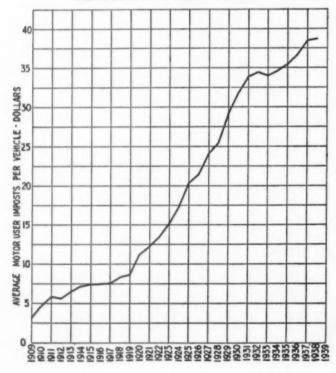
DIVERSION OF GASOLINE TAXES AND REGISTRATION FEES, 1934-1938



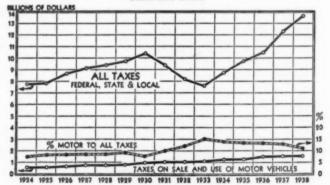
			Distrib	utlon	of cost		Distr	ribution	of ope	dollar	1	Distributio	n of Sta	te tax a	ocordin	g to pur	poses for	r which	receipts a	re alloc	atéd i	
	Retail			Gasoli	ne taré	is		paid for				For	State 1	ighway				F	or non his	hway	purpose	018
State	price of gasoline	Net gasoline price without tax	Total	Fed- eral	State	State inspec- tion foe	Net price of gaso- line	Total tax	Fed- eral tax	State tax, in- cluding inspec- tion fee	For col- lection and ad- minis- tration	Construc- tion, mainte- nance, and adminis- tration	State	Debt service	Total	For local roads and streets	For State park and forest roads, etc.	To general funds	For relief of unemploy-ment and destitution	For edu- ca- tion	For other pur- poses	Tota
Als	Cts. 21.0	Cts. 13, 98	Cts. 7, 02	Cts.	Cts.	Cts. 0. 02	Cts. 66. 57	Cts. 33, 43	Cts. 4.78	Cta. 28. 67	Cts. 0.25	Cts. 10,60	Cts.	Cts. 3.09	Cts. 14.38	Cts. 14. 04	Cis.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Ariz Ark Calif	22. 0 21. 5 18. 5	16, 00 13, 80 14, 50	6.00 7.70 4.00	1 1	5 6.5 3	. 20	72, 72 64, 19 78, 38	27. 28 35, 81 21. 62	4, 55 4, 65 5, 40	22. 73 31. 16 16. 22	1. 16 . 05	14.98 7.75 10.78	0.54	19. 77	15, 52 27, 52 10, 78	6. 79 2. 22 5. 39	******	0. 26			0.04	0.0
Colo Conn Del	22.0 18.5 17.5	17. 00 14. 50 12. 50	5. 00 4. 00 5. 00	1 1	3 4		77. 27 78. 38 71. 43	22, 73 21, 62 28, 57	4. 55 5. 40 5. 71	18. 18 16. 22 22. 86	. 27 . 10 . 14	12. 61 14. 86 15. 98	1. 47	1. 26 5. 27	13. 09 16. 12 22. 72	4. 82						
Fla Oa Idaho	21. 5 22. 0 25. 5	13. 38 15. 00 19. 50	8. 12 7. 00 6. 00	1 1	7 6 8	. 12	62, 23 68, 18 76, 47	37. 77 31. 82 23. 53	4. 65 4. 55 3. 92	33. 12 27. 27 19. 61	. 62 . 81 . 67	13. 64 13. 80 19. 54	. 24	4.64 3.75	18, 52 17, 55 19, 54	9. 30 4. 39		4. 64	*********	4. 52	. 04	4.6
Ill Ind Iowa	19. 0 21. 0 18. 4	14. 97 15. 92 14. 40	4. 03 5. 08 4. 00	1 1	3 4 3	. 03	78, 79 75, 81 78, 26	21. 21 24. 19 21. 74	5. 26 4. 76 5. 43 5. 71	15. 95 19. 43 16. 31 17. 26	. 21 . 16 . 14	5. 23 7. 91 4. 64 10. 75		4. 34 1. 25	5. 23 7. 91 8. 98 12. 02	7. 11 10. 95 7. 19 4. 48	******	.41	2.08	1. 27		3.4
Kans Ky La Maine	17. 5 20. 5 21. 5 19. 3	13. 48 14. 50 13. 47 14. 30	4. 02 6. 00 8. 03 5. 00	1	3 5 7 4	. 02	77. 03 70. 73 62. 65 74. 09	22. 97 29. 27 37. 35 25. 91	4. 88 4. 65 5, 18	24. 39 32. 70 20. 73	.07	24. 12 12. 51	.02	18. 49	24, 23 18, 49 18, 66	2.01	******		9. 34	2.32	2. 32	13. 9
Md Mass Mich	18. 0 16. 7 18. 0	13. 00 12. 70 14. 0	5. 00 4. 00 4. 00	i	3 3	******	72. 22 76. 05 77. 77	27. 78 23. 95 22. 23	5. 56 5. 99 5. 56	22. 23 17. 96 16. 67	.00	7, 74 7, 21 9, 89	. 25	3.82 1.28 2.42	11. 56 8. 74 12. 31	10.54 3.15 4.27	0.73	3. 55	1.74	*****	. 03	5.2
Minn Miss Mo	20. 1 21. 5 18. 3	15. 06 14. 50 15. 27	5. 04 7. 00 3. 03	i	6 2	. 04	74. 92 67. 44 83. 44	25. 08 32. 56 16. 56	4. 98 4. 65 5. 46	20. 10 27. 91 11. 10	. 15	13. 93 9. 18 6. 74	. 26 . 09 . 15	6.31	14. 19 15. 58 10. 93	5. 65 11. 86	. 06	. 11				.1
Mont Nebr Nev	24. 0 21. 0 21. 0	18. 00 14. 97 16. 00	6. 00 6. 03 5. 00	3 3	5 5 4	. 03	75. 00 71. 28 76. 19	25. 00 28. 72 23. 81	4. 17 4. 76 4. 76	20. 83 23. 96 19. 05	. 10 . 22 . 06	20. 08 11. 87 18. 41	.34	. 65	20. 73 11. 87 18. 99	7. 12	******		4.75	*****		4.7
N. H N. J N. Mex.	20.3 16.0	15. 30 12. 00 1 15. 50	5.00 4.00	1 1	3		75. 37 75. 00 72. 09	24. 63 25. 00 27. 91	4. 93 6. 25 4. 65	19.70 18.75 23.26	. 11	13. 04 1. 87		4. 96 6. 97	18.00 8.84 22,75	1. 70 3. 16	. 02		4.92	1. 17	. 53	6.6
N.Y N.C N.Dak.	17. 0 22. 4 20. 0	12.00 15.15 15.95	5. 00 7. 25 4. 05	1 1	6 3	. 25	70. 59 67. 63 79. 75	29. 41 32. 37 20. 25	8, 88 4, 46 5, 00	23. 53 27. 91 15. 25	.03	1, 88 6, 62 9, 66	. 20 . 27 . 16	1. 31 9. 39	3. 39 16. 28 9. 82	2.75 8.88 4.91		17. 36 2. 71 . 16		*****		2.7
Ohio Okla Oreg	19. 5 19. 0 21. 0	14.50 14.00 15.00 12.00	5, 00 6, 00 6, 00	1 1	4 5 4	******	74. 36 73. 68 71. 43 70. 59	25. 64 26. 32 28. 57 29. 41	& 13 & 26 4.76 5.88	20. 51 21. 06 23. 81 23. 53	.09 .42 .09	8. 20 9. 25 10. 06 11. 12	. 16	7. 75 1. 48	8. 36 9. 25 18. 35 13. 05	6. 59 5. 17 4. 76 3. 79	. 15	.01	6. 43		6. 21	5.4 6.2 .4 6.5
Pa R. I B. C B. Dak.	17. 0 15. 5 21. 0 20. 2	11. 50 13. 88 15. 10	5. 00 4. 00 7. 12 5. 10	1 1 1	3 6	. 12	74. 19 66. 09 74. 75	25. 81 33. 91 25. 25	6. 45 4. 76 4. 95	19. 36 29. 15 20. 30	.08	5, 89 5, 65 9, 16	. 48	. 87 18. 15	7. 24 23. 80 9. 16	4.75	. 03	10.02	2.02	*****	10. 34	12.0
Tenn Tex Utah	21. 5 19. 0 24. 0	13. 10 14. 00 19. 00	8. 40 5. 00 5. 00	i	7 4	.40	60. 93 73. 68 79. 17	39. 07 26. 32 20. 83	4. 65 8. 26 4. 17	34. 42 21. 06 16. 66	. 82 . 31 . 06	3. 90 10. 37 15. 82	. 78	13. 91 5. 19	17. 81 15. 56 16. 60	9. 23				5. 19	6. 86	6.8
Vt Vs Wash	19. 4 22. 4 24. 0	14. 40 16. 40 18. 00	5.00 6.00 6.00	1 1	8 5 5		74. 23 73. 21 75. 00	25. 77 26. 79 25. 00	8. 15 4. 46 4. 17	20. 62 22. 33 20. 83	.03	11. 06 12. 10 5. 40	******	3. 18 . 84 . 16	14. 24 12. 94 5. 56	6. 35 9. 34 13. 86			1. 37		. 01	1.3
W.Va Wis Wyo D. C	19.8 20.8 23.0 16.0	13. 80 15. 76 18. 00 13. 00	6.00 5.04 5.00 3.00	1 1	4 4 2	.04	69. 70 75. 77 78. 26 81. 25	30. 30 24. 23 21. 74 18. 75.	4. 81 4. 35 8. 25	25. 25 19. 42 17. 30 12. 50	.04	5, 52 7, 81 11, 80		15. 70 2. 74 . 88	21. 22 10. 55 12. 96	3. 99 6. 01 4. 34 12. 45	. 09	2.47			******	2.4

Note: Distribution Shown is Based on the Reported Allocations of Gasoline Tax Revenues During the Calendar Year 1936. In Cases Where the Rate of Tax Was Changed During 1936 or 1937, Adjustments Have Been Made to Approximate the Distribution in 1937.

AVERAGE MOTOR VEHICLE USER IMPOSTS Source: Public Roads Administration Data



RELATION MOTOR TAXES TO ALL TAXES
Source: Automobile Manufacturers' Association
Estimate of All Federal, State, and Local Taxes From National Industrial
Conference Board



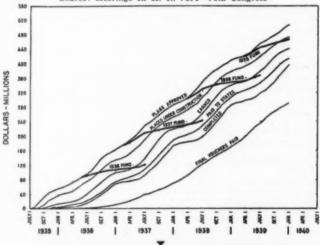
HIGHWAY AND GRADE CROSSING FUNDS DURING CALENDAR YEAR, 1939 Source: Hearings on H. R. 7891—76th Congress

Funds	Approved for construc-	Contracts awarded	Placed under construction	Completed
Federal-aid highway	\$97, 544, 027	\$93, 546, 107	\$94, 469, 211	\$109, 472, 951
Federal-aid secondary	17, 140, 291	17, 181, 082	17, 501, 023	18, 927, 705
Federal-aid grade crossing.	33, 346, 413	34, 528, 795	34, 110, 756	28, 914, 770
Emergency funds	2, 309, 422	2, 249, 472	3, 170, 230	18, 830, 071
Total Federal funds. Estimated total cost Total miles	-150, 340, 153	147, 505, 456	149, 251, 220	176, 145, 497
	268, 485, 553	261, 761, 894	264, 909, 202	305, 765, 864
	10, 289. 0	10, 079, 4	10, 185. 9	11, 775.

MOTOR FUEL TAX RATES BY STATES IN CENTS PER GALLON, 1919-1938 Source: Public Roads Administration Data

STATE	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1938	1955	1934	1955	1936	1937	1938
ALABAMA ARIZONA ARKANSAS CALIPORNIA COLORADO	1	1	1	1 1	0-2 1-5 1-5 0-2 1-8	3 4 2 2	3 4 2 2	3 4 2 2	2-4 3-4 4-5 2-3 2-3	4 5 5 5	4 5 3 3-4	4 5 5	4-5 5-6 3 4	5-6 5 6 3	5-4-5 6 3	6 5 5-6 3 4-5-4	6 5 6 3	6 5 6 3	6 5 6 3	5 64 5
COMMSCTIC OF DELAWARE FLORIDA GEORGIA IDAHO			1 1	1 1 1	1 0-1 1-3 1-5 0-8	1 2 3 3	1-2 2 3-4 3-3 2-3	2 4 5 3	2 2-3 4-5 3-4 3-4	2 5 4 4	2 5 5-6 4-6 4	2 3 6 6-5	2 3 6-7 6 5	2 5 7 6 5	2 5 7 6 5	2 3 7 6 5	2-3 3-4 7 6 5	3 4 7 6 5	5 4 7 6 5	3 4 7
ILLINOIS INDIAMA IOWA KANSAS EENTUCKY		1	1	1	0-8	2 1-5	2-3 0-2 0-2 3	5 2 2 5	0-2 5 2-5 2 5	0-2 3 3 2 5	0-3 3-4 3 2-3 5	3 4 3 5 5	3 4 5 5 5	3 4 5 5	3 4 3 3 5	3 4 3 5 5	3 4 3 3 5	5 4 3 5 5	5 4 5 3 5	3 4 3 5 5
LOUISIANA MAINE MARYLAND MADSACHUSETTS MICHIGAN				1	0-1 1	1-2	2 1-3 2 0-2	2 2	2 3-4 2-4 2-3	3 4 4 5	2-4 4 4 2 3	4-5 4 4 2 3	5 4 4 2-3 3	5 4 4 3 3	5 4 4 5 5 5	5 4 4 5 5	5 4 4 5 5	8-7 4 4 3 3	7 4 4 5 5	4 4 3 5
MINNESOTA MISSISSIPPI MISSOURI MONTANA HEBRAUKA			1	1	1 1-2	1-3	0-2 5 2 2 0-8	2 2 2 2	2 3 2	2 4-5 2 3 2	2-3 5 2 3-5 2-4	5 2 5 4	3 5-5± 2 5	3 51-6 2 5	3 6 2 5	3 6 2 8	3 6 2 5	5 6 2 5 5	5-4 6 2 5	8 8 8
NEVADA NEW HAMPSHIRE NEW JERSEY MEW MEXICO HEW TORE			1	1	0-2 0-1 1	2 1	2-4 2	3	4 2-3 9-8 3-5	4 4 2 5	4 4 2 8 0-2	4 4 2-5 5 2	4 4 3 5 2	4 4 3 5 2-5	4 4 5 5	4 4 5 5 5 5	4 4 5 5 5-4	4 4 5 5 4 7	******	4 4 5 6 4
NORTH CARGLINA NORTH DAKOTA OHLO OKLAHOMA OBUGON	1	1	1 1 2	1 1 2	1-3 1 0-1 2-3	3 1 1-21 3	5-4 1 0-2 21-3 3	1-2 2 3 5	2 2-5 3 3	3 3 3	4-5 2-3 3-4 3-4 3	5 3 4 4 4	5-6 3 4 4-5	6 3 4 4	6 3 4 4	6 3 4 4 5	6 3 4 4 5	6 3 4 4 5	6 3 4 4 5	6 5 4 4 5
PENNS YLVANIA BEDDE ISLAND SOUTH CAROLINA SOUTH DAKOTA TENNESSEE			1	2 1	1-2 2-3 1-2 0-2	3 2 2	2 0-1 3-5 2-3 2-3	2 1 5 5 5	2-3 1-2 8 5-4 3	3 2 5 4 5	3-4 2 5-6 4 3-5	4-3 2 6 4 5	3 2 6 4 5-6-7	3 2 6 4 7	3 2 6 4 7	3 2 6 4 7	3-4 2 6 4 7	4 2 6 4 7	8-3 6 4 7	3 6 4 7
PETAS OTAH VEMOUT VIRGIN IA NASHINGTON			1	1	0-1 0-2 0-1 0-3 1	2 1 3 8	2 1 - 2 1 - 2 1 - 2 3 2	1 3 2 3-4 2 2	1-3 31 2-3 41 2	3-2 59 3 49-5 2	2-4 3-3 3-4 5 2-5	5 5 5	31-4 4 5 3-5	4 4 5 5	4 4 5 5	4 4 5 5 5	4 4 5 5 5	4 4 5 5	4 4 5 5 5	4 4 4 5 5
HIST VIRGINIA HISCONS IN TYOMING HIST.OF COL.					0-2	1 0-2	2-3± 0-2 1-8± 2	3è 2 2 2 2	31-4 2 21-3 2	4 2 3 2	3-4 2	4 2 4 2	2-4 4 2	4 4 4 2	4 4 4 2	1	4 4 4 2	*	4-6	5 4 4 2
ELGHTED AVERAGE	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.6	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	5.7	5.8	3.9	3.9	4.0





	1935	1936	1 -	1937	1	1938	1	1939	1	1940
				•	•					
	STAT	E MO	TOR-	VEH	ICLE	REC	EIPT	'S-19	39	
	Source:	Public	Roads	Admin	istratio	on, Issu	ed M	ay 1, 19	40	
	Total Receipt:	s, Regi	stratio	n and	Oth	er Fee	S	\$4	12,4	94,000
1	Motor-Vehicle	Regis	tratio	Fees	5					
	Total							3	12.9	97,000
	Passenger M	Antor 1	/ehicle	ng :					,-	21,000
	Total							2	16.7	27,000
	Automobiles	(incl.	ding	tavic	ahel	QQ 28 2 2 8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2				
	Motor-busse									90,000
	Motor Truc									32,000
1						PT-111-0000001			10,0	32,000
	Registration F									10.000
	Trailers an									18,000
	Motorcycles	**********				**********				18,000
-	Total Registra	ition F	ees, A	II Ve	hicles.			35	3,5	33,000
1	Miscellaneous	Receip	ts							
	Total	***********		******					8,9	61,000
	Dealers' Lic	enses a	nd Pla	ates				*******	2.4	44,000
	Operators' a								28,4	43,000

Certificate of Title	7,704,000
Special Titling Taxes	2,849,000
Fines and Penalties	2,408,000
Transfer or Registration Fees	8,806,000
Other Receipts	4,371,000
Estimated Service Charges, Local Collectors	2,547,000
Unclassified Refunds	- 611,000

EXPENDITURES BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ON ROADS IN FEDERAL DOMAIN BY CALENDAR YEARS, 1921 TO 1938 Source: From U. S. Bureau of Public Roads in Public Aids to Motor Vehicle Transportation

Calendar		Forest Highways	National Parks and Parkways		India:		Public Land Highways		Total
Isst		1/	Letterade		2/	TORB	premary o		Total
1921		4,716,192	. 0	4	-	0	0		4,716,19
1922	-	3,934,012	0			0	0		3,934,01
1925		7,296,866	0			0	0		7,296,86
1924		7,163,439	76,367			0	0		7,239,80
1925		9,454,042	424,700			0	0		9,878,74
1926		7,061,608	1,387,952			0	0		8,449,56
1927		5,690,126	2,309,333			0	0		7,999,45
1928		6,022,132	3,582,159			0	0		9,604,293
1929		6,020,159	3,037,299			0	0		9,057,45
1930		6,996,535	3,150,156		256,	000	0		10,402,693
1931		14,426,572	6,319,500		441,	654	845,947		22,033,65
1932		7,952,393	4,984,023		583,	969	1,790,311		15,310,69
1933		11,346,765	4,378,677		1,525,	535	1,865,045		19,116,02
1934		14,779,109	9,448,265		4,047,	505	3,946,462		32,221,34
1935		10,434,344	8,462,682		2,020,	000	3,111,346		24,028,37
1956		7,272,324	9,524,406		4,020,	000	2,218,616		23,035,54
1937		8,794,777	9,717,410		3,520,	000	1,616,102		23,648,28
1938		7,875,460	8,515,632		2,846,		1,758,454		20,995,80
Total	-	147,886,855	75,318,561		19,260,	899	17,152,283	1	158,968,590

- Bureau of Public Roads expenditures only.
- Fiscal year expenditures
- Minor differences between totals and sums of items result from rounding to nearest dollar.

HIGHWAY EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA FOR STREETS

In Cities of Over 30,000 Population
Source: Public Aids to Motor Vehicle Transportation

Tear	Construction	Maintenance and Operating Expenses 1/ 2/	Total	Price Index (1913=100)	Expanditures Fer Capita Adjusted to 1913 Basis (4) ÷ (5) 100
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1905	\$ 5.62	\$ 1.54	\$ 5,25	93,90	\$ 5.60
1907	3.26	1.91	5.17	100.85	5.14
1909	3,29	1.64	4.93	90,92	5.48
1910	5,38	1.94	5.32	96.33	5,52
1011	3,79	1.88	5.67	93.43	6.07
1913	3.38	1.97	5,35	100.00	5.35
1915	3,77	2.01	5.78	92,58	6.24
1916	3.13	1.87	5.00	129.58	3,86
1917	3.25	1.90	5.15	161.24	2,84
1918	3.14	1.93	5.07	189.20	2.68
1919	2.41	1.98	4.39	190,42	2.21
1981	3.33	2,32	5,65	201.81	2,80
1982	4.85	2.87	7.72	174.45	4.43
1985	5,88	2.87	8,09	194.41	4.16
1984	6.24	8.91	9,15	186.50	4.91
1925	7.79	3,12	10.91	176.93	6.17
1926	7.94	3,43	-11.56	170.51	6.66
1927	9,25	5.52	12.77	168.04	7.60
1928	8.97	3.49	12,46	157.15	7.93
1989	8.57	3,65	12.22	151.87	8,05
1930	9.01	3.59	12.60	141.38	8.92
1931	6.20	3.59	9.79	126.64	7.73
Weighte	d average: -				
1981-31					6.69
1925-31					7.62

- From Bureau of the Census, Financial Statistics of Cities having a Population of Over 30,000.
- Includes expenditures for readways, mnow and ice removal, and street lighting. Expenditures for "waterways" and "repairs for compensation" were emitted. Street cleaning is not included under "highways" in the census tabulations, but under "sanitation".
- E.W.R. Cost Index (1913=100) was used through 1922. Changes in 1922 figure to give the 1923 figure and subsequent yearly fluctuations were computed in accordance with the fluctuations in the Eureau of Public Roads Price Index.

Note: These figures were not carried beyond 1931 because the coordinator's report was interested only in a 1932 status.—Ed.

REGULAR FEDERAL-AID AND EMERGENCY FEDERAL-AID AND PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS—AUTHORIZATIONS, APPROPRIATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES BY FISCAL YEARS

Source: American Association of State Highway Officials in Hearings on H. R. 7891

	Res	gular Federal Ai	d
Fiscal Year	Authorizations	Appropriations	
1917	. \$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$34,338
1918	. 10,000,000	10,000,000	574,816
1919	65,000,000	65,000,000	2,915,283
1920	95,000,000	95,000,000	20,340,774
1921	. 100,000,000	100,000,000	57,462,768
1922	75,000,000	75,000,000	89,946,604
1923	. 50,000,000	25,000,000	71,604,709
1924	. 65.000,000	29,300,000	80,447,824
1925	75,000,000	13,000,000	97,472,506
1926	75,000,000	98.900,000	89,362,111
1927	. 75,000,00 0	75,000,000	82,977.566
1928	75,000,000	71,000,000	82,513,834
1929	75,000,000	71,000,000	84,006,619
1930	75,000,000	105,400,000	77,892,192
1931	125,000,000	109,000,000	135,591.373
1932	125,000,000	175.000,000	129,805,187
1933	125,000,000	100,000,000	103,741,125
1934	*******************	35,000,000	43.469,422
1935	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	8,000,000	13,289,614
1936	125,000,000	48,559,256	27,188,043
1937	125,000,000	60,000,000	78,875,136
1938	200.000,000	165,000,000	142,785,989
1939	200,000,000	185,000,000	161,011,461
1940	135,000,000	190,000,000	1 100,000,000
1941	160,000,000	***************	*************
Total		1,914,159,286	1,773,309,294

Emergency and Public Works

Fiscal Year	Authorizations	Appropriations	Expenditures
1917		************	
1918		*************	*************
1919		**************	***************
1920		*****************	**************
1921		****	************
1922		***************	*************
1923		****************	**************
1924		*************	***********
1925		***********	***************
1926			************
1927	***************************************	**************	****************
1928		************	***************
929		00000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
1930		*************	***************
931	\$80,000,000	\$80,000,000	\$20.928,066
932		***************************************	58,907,453
1933	120,000,000	120,000,000	62,131,961
934		400,000,000	181,019,392
935	200,000,000	200,000,000	264,498,936
936	400,000,000	400,000,000	201.593.976
937	***************************************	***************************************	264,666,020
938	003394044000009944409	**************	81,717,299
939	************************	44444444444444444	32,661,616
940	***************************************	***************************************	18,500,000
941		**********	
Total	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000	1,176,624,719

¹ Estimated expenditures July 1-Dec. 31, 1939.

SUMMARY OF VARIED TAXES AND FEES PAID BY MOTOR VEHICLE USERS

Source: Public Roads Administration Data as of 1939

State fees and taxes

Gasoline taxes (all states).

Registration fees (all states; computed on a variety of bases). Mileage taxes, ton-mile or passenger-mile taxes (22 states; applied to various groups of carriers and computed on different bases).

Receipts taxes (10 states; varying application and rates). Special license taxes, certificate fees, permit fees, etc. (36 states; variously applied and computed).

Caravan or in transit vehicle taxes or fees (4 or more states).

Personal property tax (26 states). Operators' and chauffeurs' license fees (44 states).

Fees for certificates of title (24 states).

Fees for transfers, duplicate plates or reregistrations (49 states including Dist. of Col.).

County fees and taxes:*

Personal property tax or equivalent permit fee (25 to 31 states).

Federal excise taxes:

Gasoline.

Lubricating oils.

Motor vehicles.

Tires and tubes.

Parts and accessories.

Data as of 1932

County fees and taxes:*

Registration fees or wheel taxes (Tennessee-2 counties only). Gasoline taxes (Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi-54 counties in all).

Franchise taxes (Louisiana and Nevada-29 counties).

Other fees and taxes (Mississippi-2 counties only).

Municipal fees and taxes:*

Personal property tax (in 31 states).
Registration fees or wheel taxes (712 municipalities in 11 states, mainly Illinois and Southern states).

Gasoline taxes (143 municipalities in 6 states).

Franchise taxes (828 municipalities in 35 states).

Other fees (131 municipalities in 21 states).

* The local data for 1932 were obtained by questionnaire from the states and are the latest compilation of local motor user impost sources. The data relative to county and municipal fees and taxes are incomplete. These charges apply in many instances only to a limited class vehicles.

STATE ROAD BONDED INDEBTEDNESS Source: American Association of State Highway Officials

STATE	Amount outstending highway bonds, including county or local bonds assumed by the State - \$1,000.		Amount cutstanding, bridge bends (not to be retired by tolls)- \$1,000.	Date last bond matures	Amount outstanding, bridge bonds to be retired by	outstending, Eres, or other	Date of liquidation	Percent of income received from motor fees and gas tax, etc.
Ala. Ariz. Ark. Calif. Colo.	35,802 None 134,396 43,425 25,968	1963 1977 1965 1954	None 7,155 None	1957	950 None None 71,000	550 None 344 None	1939 1954	36 65 . 31
Conn. Del. Fla. Ga. Ida.	12,568 9,275 128,852 None 312	1952 1979 1975 1947	None None None	1946	None None 71 None None	None None None 16,001 None	1948	15 22
Ill. Ind. Iowa. Kan. Ky.	121,175 None 86,335 17,165 None	1959 1953 1957	None None None	1953	None Unavailable None 9,819	None 1,357 2,780 None	1939	23 50 9
La. Me. Md. Mass. Mich.	91,356 28,432 8,215 25,000 47,419	1962 1978 1945 1946 1944	11,600 2,440 None None	1962	None 2,975 6,000 None None	3,354 None 6,069 None None	1939 1950	50 27 3 30 16
Minn. Miss. Mo. Mont. Nebr.	47,958 56,000 94,990 None None	1952 1958 1957	None None None		None None None	43 300 4,500 None	1940 1940 1949	21 50 40 16
Nev. N.Hamp N.J. N.Mex. N.Y.	97,870 1,280	1941 1949 1974 1951 1987	None None None		None 1,405 None 7,976	None None 23,100 None		5 25 35
N.Car. N.Dak. Ohio Okla. Ore.	78,071 None None None 16,927	1964	1,275 None None	1954	None None 5,238 None	709 600 None None	1943 1939	28 4
Penn. R.I. S.Car. S.Dak. Tenn.	513 59,576 None	1954 1942 1955 1958	4,574 None 13,212	1977	None None None	None None None 52,133	1967	8 55
Tex. Utah Vt. Va. Wash.	1,000	1973 1941 1948 1947	None None None 385	1956	None None None Hone None	None None None None 7,961	1,952	5 12 2 7
W.Va. Wis. Wyo.		1950	None None None	1	2,638 None None	None None None		60 12 8

1. 2. 3.

8.

9. 10.

All figures based on fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1938.
Includes outstanding bridge bonds not to be retired by tolls.
Florida has no bonded indebtedness either direct or assumed. The above figures refer to county and special district bonds. These figures are as of Sept. 30, 1938.
Secondary road and bridge bonds unavailable in separate statement. No toll-bridge bonds issued by counties.
Secondary roads only—as of Dec. 1, 1938.
As of June 30, 1939.
Cost of interest and retirement of those outstanding obligations of the State is paid out of tax levy funds of State and not from road income. Figured on gas tax only. Motor-vehicle fees not State highway department income.
Outstanding bridge bonds not to be retired by tolls included.
Amount to be paid this year from general funds, for retirement of bonds and interest (does not include bridge bonds to be retired by tolls) Highways \$4,360,000; grade-crossing eliminations \$5,245,337.50.
This refers to State and not counties or cities.
In Rhode Island all revenue from motor fees and gas tax are paid into the general fund of the State (approximate amount \$6,700,000).
The legislature appropriates a definite amount yearly for highways and bridges from the general fund (amount \$1,985,000 for fiscal year June 30, 1940). The carrying charges on outstanding road and bridge bonds (approximately \$75,000) are paid from the general fund.

No State road bonds issued. Participation in county and road district bonds assumed. As of Dec. 31, 1938.
 Proceeds of 1 cent of 4 cents State gas tax diverted in 1932 to pay State participation in bonds.
 Continuously reissuing bonds of revolving authorization.

STATE MOTOR-FUEL TAX RECEIPTS-1939

Source: Public Roads Administration, Issued May 1,	1940
Tax Rate Per Gallon on Dec. 31	\$0.0396
Receipts from Taxation of Motor Fuel:	
Gross tax collections	\$868.312.000
Deductions by distributors for expenses	3.833.000
Gross receipts by state	
Refunds paid	48,046,000
Net receipts by state	
Other Receipts in Connection with Motor Fuel Tax:	,,
Distributors' and dealers' licenses.	411,000
Inspection fees	
Fines and Penalties	
Miscellaneous receipts	
Total	
Net Total Receipts	
Less Tax on Aviation Gasoline	357,000
Adjusted Net Total Receipts	
A 10 100 to a constant of the contract of the	,

PRINCIPAL MOTOR USER IMPOSTS IN THE UNITED STATES

arce: National Safety Council: Accident Facts 1940 Edition

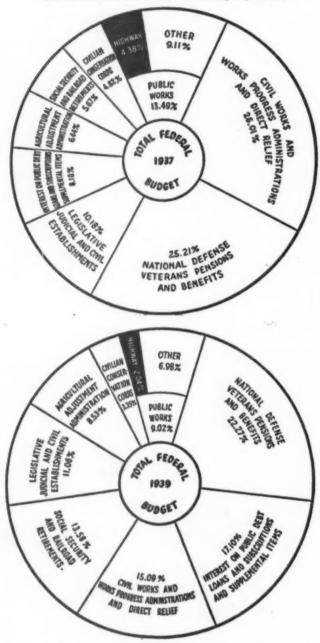
Tear	Registration	Registration Fees	Notor Fuel Tax	Total Receipts	Per Vehicle
1895	4			*	3
1896	16				
1897	90				
1898	800				
1899	3,200				
1900	7,800				
1901	14,800	1/ 954			
1902	25,000	1,082			
1903	32,920	26,865			
1904	55,000	33,411			
1905	78,000	62,509			
1906	107,000	192,706			
1907	142,000	335,624			
/ 1908	197,500	486,380			
1909	312,000	942,675		942,675	3.20
1910	468,500	2,234,913		2,234,913	4.70
1911	639,500	3,967,475		3,967,475	5,85
1912	944,000	5,661,043		5,661,043	5,60
1913	1,258,062	8,192,253		8,192,253	6.50
1914	1,711,339	12,382,031		12,382,031	7.80
1915	2,445,666	18,245,711		18,245,711	7.45
1916	3,512,996	25,865,369		25,865,369	7.35
1917	4,983,340	57,501,233		37,501,233	7.55
1918	6,146,617	51,477,419	4/	51,477,419	8.35
1919	7,565,646	64,697,255(4)	1,022,514	65,719,769	8.69
1920	9,231,941	102,546,212(5)	1,363,902	103,910,114	11.26
1921	10,463,295	122,478,654(15)	5,382,111	127,860,765	12.22
1922	12,238,375	152,047,824(19)		164,750,912	13.46
1923	15,092,177	188,970,992(35)		227,537,330	15.08
1924	17,638,663	225,492,252(35)		305,934,547	17.34
1925	20,034,203	260,619,621(44)	148,358,087	408,977,708	20.41
1926	22,137,334	288, 282, 352 (44)		475,885,583	21.50
1927	23,268,109	301,061,132(46)		559,899,945	24.06
1928	24,629,921	322,630,025(46)		627,501,791	25,48
1929	26,653,450	347,843,543(48)		779,155,062	29.23
1930	26,718,900	355,704,860(48)	493,865,117	849,569,977	31.80
1931	25,986,353	344,337,654(48)		880,735,112	33.89
1932	24,295,270	324,273,510(48)	513,047,239	837,320,749	34.46
1933	24,103,969	301,315,447(48)		819,511,159	34,00
1934	25,223,170	307,260,000(48)	565,027,000	872,287,000	34.58
1935	26,514,791	322,974,000(48)	616,851,671	939,825,671	35,45
1936	28,522,588	359,783,000(48)	686,631,000		36.69
	30,041,292	399,613,000(48)	756,930,000	1156,543,000	38.50
1937	29,852,910	388,825,000(48)	766,853,000	1155,678,000	38.71

NOTES

- 1/ New York State only. First State to charge registration fee.
- Registration for 1908 and prior years from Facts and Figures of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association. 2/
- License fees limited in application until 1909, hence this is first year in which average fee has any significance.
- Mumber of states in which gas tax levied within brackets
 at left of column. District of Columbia 1924 to data.

COMPARISON OF FEDERAL ALLOTMENTS FOR HIGHWAYS BETWEEN 1937 AND 1939 FEDERAL BUDGETS

Source: American Association of State Highway Officials

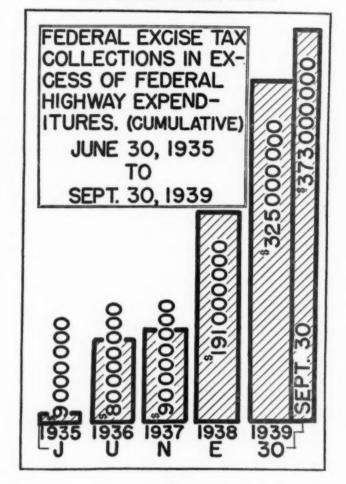


REGULAR AND EMERGENCY HIGHWAY FUNDS AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS 1934 TO 1938 Source: Hearings on H. R. 8838—75th Congress

Funds	Authorisation	Deduction for admin- istration
EN ESGENCY FUNDS		
1984 public works highways (act of June 16, 1983)	8400, 000, 000 8, 000, 000 200, 000, 000 2, 500, 000 200, 000, 600 200, 000, 000	\$4, 000, 000 &, 000, 000 4, 000, 000
Total emergency funds	1, 007, 500, 000	15, 000, 000
REGULAR PUNDS		
1906 Federal-aid highway system (act of June 18, 1904). 1907 Federal-aid highway system (act of June 18, 1994). 1908 Federal-aid highways system (act of June 18, 1984). 1908 Federal-aid highways system (act of June 18, 1908). 1908 grade erossings (act of June 18, 1908). 1908 public lands highways (act of June 18, 1984). 1908 public lands highways (act of June 18, 1984).	125, 000, 000 125, 000, 000 125, 000, 000 25, 000, 000 80, 000, 000 4, 500, 000 2, 500, 000	3, 125, 000 8, 125, 000
Total regular funds	455, 000, 000	6, 250, 000
Grand total	1, 402, 500, 000	31, 250, 000

FEDERAL EXCISE TAX COLLECTIONS ON MOTOR VEHICLES, PARTS AND ACCESSORIES IN EXCESS OF FEDERAL HIGHWAY EXPENDITURES

Source: American Road Builders' Association



MANUFACTURERS' EXCISE TAXES RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLE COLLECTIONS BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. FISCAL YEARS 1930-1939

Source: American Association of State Highway Officials in Hearings on H. R. 7891

		36	naufesturer's	Emise	Taxes				
Fiscal Year Ended Jun. SG-	Geseline 1 Cent Per Gellon	Lubriceting Oils,4 Cent Per Callon	Conts Per	Automobiles and Metor Cycles, 3 Percent On Price		Truc	obile ks, E int On	Auto Per and Acco sories Persent Price	2- Yotal
1950 1901 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1936 1939 1930 1930	184,989,412 208,975,034 161,532,295 177,339,387 195,532,816 205,648,079 807,016,748 1,273,575,969	25,254,987 27,800,247 27,012,851 31,462,001	34,819,807	38,5 36,0 48,2 65,2 43,3	86,753 05,336 00,858 64,952 64,839 82,786	6,15 7,00 9,03 6,69	8,435 6,070 0,280 0,873 6,869 7,662	5,695,71	898,731,06 266,587,59 898,961,72 353,196,60 224,830,79 589,000,50
Fiscal Tear Roded June 30	By Motor	Portal Pax of During Tour	n Read Uppra	Fiscal Year Ended Jun. 30	Hot I By M	t of Lubri g Oils 7sed	79	Sal Tax or During Tear	Road Users
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1956			\$167,068,667 455,040,300 710,437,624	1936 1937 1938 1939 Total	13,6	106,334 592,017 136,089 174,546	50 51 31	77,588,389 9,604,565 1,194,703 5,825,965 4,618,456	\$ 997,993,813 1,337,597,798 1,648,798,501 1,964,618,455

Note: Prom the reports of the U.S. Surem of Internal Revenue.

First State to Charge for Motor Vehicle Registration—New York was the first state to charge a fee for registration of motor vehicles. This was in 1901 and the amount collected that year was \$954.

CLASSIFIED STATE HIGHWAY MILEAGE BY TYPES BY YEARS

Source: Public Roads Administration Data

PRIMARY MILEAGE

	NO	- SURFACED							SURFACED ~				
Grand Total Mileage	Total	Unimproved And Partly Graded	Graded And Drained	Total	Sand-Clay And Top Soil	Gravel Chert Shale Etc.	Year	Waterbound Mecadan And Surface Treated	Bituminous	Sheet Asphalt And Bituminous Concrete	Portland Cement Comprete	Brick And Block	Low- Cost Bituminous Wix
202,915 227,260 251,611 261,216 274,911	118,543 129,370 140,211 129,107 150,057	97,159 100,500 103,843 94,651 103,271	21,384 28,870 36,368 34,456 26,786	84,372 97,690 111,400 132,109 144,854	8,709 8,790 8,875 10,446 11,025	36,279 43,660 50,034 60,431 68,771	1921 1922 1923 1924 1925	16,976 17,640 18,304 19,759 16,709	6,708 7,780 8,847 10,346 12,105	4,559 5,212	9,860 13,890 17,916 22,825 27,645	2,003 2,430 2,865 3,090 3,185	
287,928 293,352 306,442 314,163 324,496	124,869 116,788 113,304 106,158 98,275	96,413 86,816 81,549 77,259 69,910	28,456 29,970 31,755 28,899 28,365	163,059 176,566 193,138 208,005 226,221	11,396 12,561 13,499 15,442 15,132	79,286 86,094 93,124 98,947 106,728	1926 1927 1928 1929 1930	16,428 17,752 16,142 16,891 20,229	12,927 13,496 15,200 14,054 14,590	6,398 6,890 7,234	31,936 36,915 42,957 50,169 56,208	3,380 3,330 3,326 3,268 3,243	
328,942 356,210 345,751 324,312 331,867	86,248 92,150 73,906 52,698 52,060	61,319 72,743 54,666 32,069 32,110	24,923 19,407 19,040 20,629 19,950	242,700 266,060 271,845 271,614 279,807	14,402 13,158 11,079 15,772 17,138	112,800 123,870 129,216 102,000 104,021	1931 1932 1933 1934 1935	19,157 19,297 17,700 19,879 19,750	15,356 20,009 20,063 14,211 14,363	12,179 13,478 13,335	67,348 73,984 77,249 78,917 79,872	3,325 3,563 3,060 3,228 3,025	24,272 27,373
340,160 327,152	51,057 41,061	32,530 84,523	18,537 16,538	289,103 286,091	17,364 5,705	103,958 63,955	1936 1937	20,261 61,163	14,232		81,283 80,978	3,080 2,434	33,805 38,504
						SECONDAR	Y MILS	CE					
135,169 170,244 173,603 177,504 188,931	96,521 95,794 96,559 92,020 67,540	66,989 53,511 52,681 51,686 39,487	29,532 42,265 43,678 40,334 48,053	38,648 74,450 77,244 85,484 101,391	17,948 17,009 17,018 14,745 26,193	15,540 47,844 50,457 60,031 42,785	1933 1934 1935 1938 1937	2,952 2,489 2,558 3,244 18,733	721 397 881 841 6,488	362 436 624 613 1,190	969 1,167 1,145 1,179 2,565	158 166 168 174 225	4,942 4,393 4,657 3,068
						MUNICIPAL	EXTENS	IONS	-				
16,396 17,938 19,026 82,245	600 643 658 513	317 355 339 186	265 266 319 327	15,796 17,289 18,368 21,732	210 343 921 65	1,932 2,010 2,118 1,300	1934 1935 1986 1937	457 458 504 2,068	942 1,049 968	3,943 3,991 4,245 4,194	5,394 6,401 6,839 7,663	2,414 2,414 2,517 2,078	618 730 681 1,477
					SUMMARY O	F MILEAGE	UNDER	STATE CONT	ROL				
480,920 510,952 525,402 536,690 538,328	170,427 149,092 149,062 143,735 129,114	121,655 85,897 85,146 84,545 64,196	48,572 63,195 63,916 59,190 64,918	310,493 361,860 374,340 392,955 409,214	29,027 52,991 54,499 52,350 51,963	144,756 151,776 156,488 166,101 108,040	1933 1934 1935 1936 1937	20,652 22,855 22,766 24,029 81,964	20,784 15,412 16,186 16,122 25,820	17,714 18,880 19,958	78,218 85,478 87,418 89,301 91,220	3,216 5,808 5,607 5,771 4,735	29,826 32,496 39,343 43,049

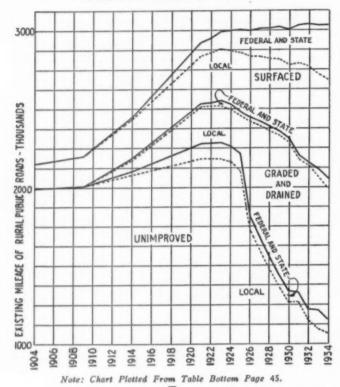
Note: The Following Must be Added as a Miscellaneous Column to the Above Table: Under Primary Mileage—993 Miles in 1921; 1274 Miles, Dual Type and Unclassified in 1937. Under Secondary Mileage—126 Miles, Dual Type and Unclassified in 1937. Under Municipal Extensions—1921 Miles, Dual Type and Unclassified in 1937.

RURAL HIGHWAY MILEAGE STATUS Partially Estimated Source: Public Roads Administration

	*			FEDERAL	AND STATE -			LOCAL					
Calander Year	Unin- proved	Greded And Drained	Untreated Sand-Clay Gravel Macadam	Treated Sand-Clay Gravel Macadem	y Bitu- minous Macedam	Bitu- minous Concrete	Portland Cement Concrete	Brick And Block	Total	Unin- proved	Graded And Drained	Untreated Sand-Clay Gravel Macadam	Treated Sand-Clay Oravel Macedan
1921	97,159	21,384	52,257	10,700	6,708	2,844	9,860	2,008	202,915	2,186,495	232,010	277,009	11,453
1928	100,578	26,372	57,443	12,076	7,508	3,558	12,918	2,450	223,002	2,185,542	231,909	285,438	11,622
1923	103,843	36,368	63,707	13,506	8,847	4,559	17,916	2,865	251,611	2,184,389	231,786	295,646	12,268
1924	94,655	34,455	76,453	14,183	10,345	5,211	22,825	3,090	261,216	2,169,058	234,579	304,450	12,789
1925	103,271	26,786	80,176	16,330	12,105	5,414	27,645	3,185	274,911	2,111,386	245,440	332,170	15,680
1926	96,413	28,456	89,260	19,850	12,927	5,706	31,936	3,380	287,928	1,726,454	598,803	341,382	16,645
1927	86,816	29,970	93,770	22,657	13,498	6,398	36,915	3,331	893,353	1,599,349	708,727	361,454	18,904
1928	81,549	31,755	98,901	25,864	15,200	6,890	42,957	3,386	306,442	1,477,008	799,851	377,676	21,137
1929	77,259	28,899	103,958	29,322	14,054	7,234	50,169	3,268	314,163	1,363,880	892,106	393,346	23,422
1930	69,910	27,816	109,448	33,211	14,590	8,071	56,208	3,244	324,498	1,267,314	949,918	400,410	25,832
1951	61,319	24,923	109,535	36,824	15,356	10,312	67,348	3,525	328,942	1,268,899	851,117	506,788	34,826
1938	72,743	19,407	109,427	46,898	20,009	12,179	73,984	3,563	358,210	1,149,791	918,765	521,190	44,66%
1933	121,855	48,572	125,296	69,139	20,784	13,840	78,218	3,216	480,920	1,093,461	852,161	502,173	56,184
1934	85,580	62,912	129,050	105,157	14,608	13,771	80,084	3,394	494,558	1,067,200	643,072	511,206	68,286
	1/ Include	es low cos	t bituminou	s mix									
LOCAL Bitu- minous Macadam	Bitu- minous Concrete	Portland' Coment Concrete	Brick And Block	Total	Unim- proved	Greded And Dreined	Untreated Sand-Clay Oravel Macadam	Treated Sand-Clay Gravel Macadam	Bitu- minous Macadam	Bitu- minous Concrete	Portland Cement Concrete	Brick And Block	Total
3,556	3,735	5,905	1,427	2,721,590	2,263,654	253,394	329,268	22,153	10,264	6,579	15,765	3,450	2,984,50
5,091	3,954	6,531	1,491	2,731,778	2,286,120	256,261	342,881	25,897	12,699	7,512	19,449	3,941	2,954,78
6,950	4,219	7,289	1,569	2,744,116	2,268,232	866,154	359,353	25,774	15,797	8,778	25,205	4,454	2,995,72
7,852	4,479	8,363	1,626	2,743,195	2,263,711	269,034	380,903	26,972	18,198	9,690	51,188	4,715	3,004,41
10,490	5,342	10,106	2,618	2,731,172	2,214,597	270,226	412,345	32,010	22,595	10,786	37,751	5,803	3,006,08
11,651	5,158	10,405	1,827	2,712,262	1,822,867	629,259	430,582	36,495	26,578	10,061	42,341	5,207	3,000,19
15,525	5,134	11,458	1,700	2,720,251	1,666,165	738,697	455,224	41,561	27,021	11,532	48,353	5,051	5,013,58
14,953	5,335	12,517	1,681	2,709,839	1,558,558	831,586	476,577	47,001	30,153	12,125	\$5,274	5,007	3,016,28
16,692	5,596	13,254	1,799	2,710,097	1,441,139	921,005	497,306	52,744	30,746	12,630	63,423	5,067	8,024,28
19,059	6,019	14,656	1,862	2,664,570	1,537,224	977,754	509,858	56,543	33,649	14,090	72,064	5,106	3,009,06
22,996	5,301	15,708	1,409	2,707,044	1,330,218	876,040	616,325	71,650	38,352	15,613	85,056	4,754	3,055,98
25,297	5,630	15,168	1,269	2,681,786	1,222,534	938,198	630,617	91,560	45,306	17,809	69,148	4,832	3,059,99
26,053	5,274	13,980	1,217	2,850,503	1,815,316	900,733	627,469	185,383	46,837	19,114	92,198	4,433	3,051,48
29,175	5,039	13,971	1,208	2,539,157	1,152,780	905,984	640,256	175,443	43,783	18,810	94,055	4,602	3,053,71

Note: See Introductory Reading Page. Local Road Data Not Compiled for Publication After 1931, Hence 1932, 1933 and 1934 Estimated. 1934 Last Date Prior to Inauguration of State-Wide Highway Planning Surveys From Which Total Data Not Yet Available.

TOTAL RURAL HIGHWAY MILEAGE STATUS Source: Public Roads Administration Data

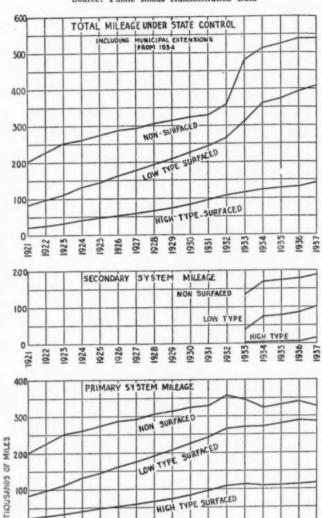


STATUS OF ALL-WEATHER IMPROVED HIGHWAYS
—STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEMS, JAN. 1, 1937
Source: American Association of State Highway Officials in H. R. 8838

State	State sys- tem mileage	Pavements of all types	Treated and low cost mix	Total all- weather	Percent all- weather
Alabama	6, 500	1,873	795	2.668	41
Arizona	3, 383	226	1, 584	1,810	53
Arkansas	8, 945	1,687	409	2,096	23
California.	12, 823	8, 537	6, 119	11, 656	99
Colorado	9, 437	529	2, 138	2,667	28
Connectiont	2,655	1,306	1, 258	2,564	97
Delaware	1, 283	1, 250	83	1, 283	100
louida	12,430	1, 275	6, 186	7, 461	68
leorgia	9, 881	2 744	2, 423	5, 167	52
daho	4, 938	194	1, 835	2,029	41
llincis	17, 489	12,809	3, 746	16, 558	94
ndiana	8, 925	4, 641	3,692	8, 333	93
0W88W0	8, 318	4, 674	470	5, 144	62
ansas	9, 097	1, 581	2,913	4, 494	49
entucky	8,720	1, 272	3, 835	5, 107	59
ouisiana	18, 235	2,305	1, 396	3 701	20
Maine	2 586	738	1.672	2,410	93
Maryland	3,979	2, 134	1,726	3,860	99
dassachunetts	1,887	1, 738	149	1,887	100
fichigan	9, 880	4, 435	700	5, 135	52
dinnesota	11, 225	2,799	3, 445	6, 244	57
I ississippi	6, 363	806	194	1,000	16
lissouri	17, 193	4, 156	2, 147	6, 303	40
Contana	8, 515	29	4, 147	4, 176	49
ebraska	11, 142	1,064	959	2, 023	18
evada	4, 938	56	2, 122	2, 178	44
ew Hampshire.	3. 367	466	2, 730	3, 196	95
ew Jersey	1,886	1, 587	18	1,605	85
ew Mexico	10, 093	120	1,725	1,845	11
ew York	13, 907	10, 410	2. 185	12, 595	91
orth Carolina	11, 118	4, 258	4, 110	8, 368	75
orth Dakota	7, 313	55	656	711	10
nio	14, 547	6, 475	1,048	7, 523	52
klahoma	8, 460	3, 088	976	4,064	48
regon	6, 728	1,772	1, 985	3, 757	56
nnsylvania	38, 032	7, 693	17, 275	24, 968	66
hode Island	1, 138	535	227	762	67
outh Carolina	6, 348	2, 421	3, 166	5, 587	88
uth Dakota	6, 106	244	931	1, 175	19
nnossee	7, 261	2, 294	1, 782	4, 076	56
NAS	20, 955	5, 579	9, 960	15, 539	74
ab	8, 129	502	1.415	1.917	37
rmont	1, 766	456	558	1.014	57
rginia	9, 215	1, 430	5, 909	7, 339	80
ashington	3, 372	1, 250	1,758	3,008	89
isconsin	33, 678	3, 250	1,736	4, 986	15
roming	10, 011	4, 424	3, 709	8, 133	81
yoming	3, 568	49	2.631	2, 680	75
Total	444, 765	120, 216	122, 633	242, 849	54
cont	100	27	27	54	********

EXISTING TOTAL MILEAGE UNDER STATE CONTROL BY TYPES BY YEARS, 1921-1937

Source: Public Roads Administration Data



STATE HIGHWAY MILEAGE—1937
Existing Mileage on Primary System of Rural State Highways
Source: Public Roads Administration, Issued December, 1939

1925 1926 1927

1924

1922

1932

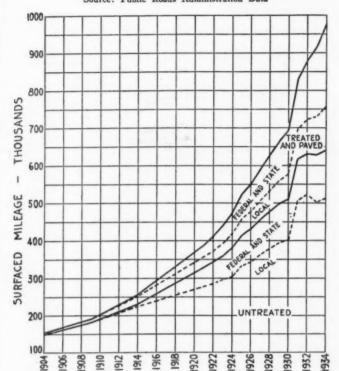
193

Total	327,152
Nonsurfaced Mileage	44 061
Total	848
Primitive	
Graded and Drained	
	10,000
Surfaced Mileage Classified By Types	007 001
	286,091
Soil-surfaced	5,705
Gravel or Stone	63,955
Bituminous surfaced treated	61,103
Mixed bituminous	38,504
Bituminous penetration	18,366
Bituminous concrete and sheet asphalt	13,718
Portland cement concrete	80,972
Brick	2,310
Block	124
Dual-type	1,231
Not classified by types	43

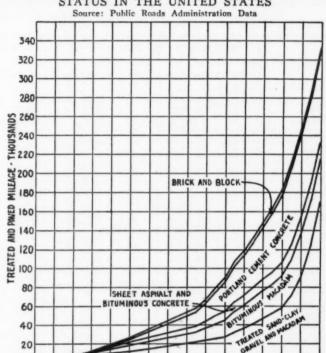
WPA Highway, Road and Street Projects—Federal expenditures on highway, road and street projects operated by the Works Projects Administration by fiscal years, July, 1935, through December, 1939, were as follows: 1936, \$406,781,000; 1937, \$593,616,000; 1938, \$501,336,000; 1939, \$881,448,000; 1940 through December, 1939, \$282,929,000.

L

SURFACED RURAL HIGHWAY MILEAGE Source: Public Roads Administration Data



TREATED AND PAVED RURAL HIGHWAY MILEAGE STATUS IN THE UNITED STATES



1904 1908 0161 1914 1912 Note: See Introductory Reading Page. Local Road Data Not Compiled for Publication After 1931, Hence 1932, 1933 and 1934 Estimated. 1934 Last Date Prior to Inauguration of State-Wide Highway Planning Surveys From Which Total Data Not Yet Available.

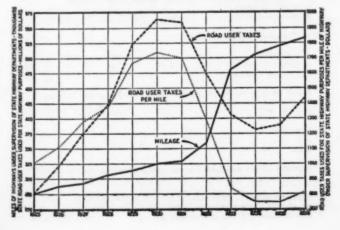
MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC IN 1930 AND 1936 ON RURAL STATE TRUNK LINES THAT CONNECT DE-TROIT AND TOLEDO, AND DETROIT AND CHICAGO Source: Proceeding 24th Annual Michigan Highway Conference

Source: Proceeding 24th 2th	III WALL AN	Licuigan	TTIERA	ay Com	cicuce
		Average	Daily T	traffic V	blume
	193		15	36	Percent of Increase 1930 to
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Detroit and Toledo:					
Passenger cars	5,257	86	6,583	76	25
Trucks and busses	550	9.	608	7	13
Treators and trucks with trailers	306	5	1,235	15	304
All Webicles	6,113	100	8,426	100	50
Detroit and Chicago:					
Passenger cars	4,931	87	5,984	80	21
Tractors and Busses	524	11	709	10	14
Tractors and trucks with trailers	113	2	757	10	570
All Vehicles	5,668	100	7,450	100	51.

1/ All traffic in the State increased 18 percent 1930 to 1936.

COMPARISON OF HIGHWAY MILEAGE UNDER STATE SUPERVISION AND ROAD USER TAXES AVAILABLE FOR STATE HIGHWAY PURPOSES EXCLUSIVE OF DEBT SERVICE

Source: Hearings on H.R. 8838-75th Congress



MILES OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION ON SECONDARY ROADS AS OF DEC. 31, 1939

1918 0261 1922

Source: Hearings on H. R. 7891-76th Congress

	· Initial miles					
Type of improvement	Approved but not completed	Completed	Total			
Graded and drained	713 174 2 139 148 38 21	8, 139 1, 432 854 12, 894 1, 749 384 1, 019 1, 575 848 512 796 35 102 36	5, 472 1, 594 932 13, 607 1, 923 886 1, 187 1, 723 886 533 836 113			
Total	1, 863	27, 375	29, 238			

ESTIMATED TOTAL STREET MILEAGE AND "GENERAL USE" MILEAGE

Source: Public Aids to Motor Vehicle Transportation

Population		Estimated Total	Estimted M	Estimated "General Use Mileage			
Group		Mileage	Amount	Percent			
2,500		25,000	79,386	25,022	29.0		
25,001	-	50,000	16,984	4,416	26.0		
50,001	-	100,000	16,681	3,657	22.0		
100,001	-	250,000	16,791	5,022	18.0		
250,001	-	1,000,000	29,568	3,607	18.2		
1,000,000	-	OVER	12,659	1,866	10.0		
	Tot	al	172,009	38,990	22.7		

Motor Fuel Tax Collections in 1919-In 1919 only four states levied an gas tax. The amount collected from this tax by the four states was \$1,022,514.

MINIMUM MILEAGE INVOLVED FOR IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT BECAUSE OF TRAFFIC AND SAFETY CONDITIONS

Source: American Association of State Highway Officials

STATE	Shoul	ld Be Rebuilt	Shoul	d Be Widened	Should	Be Re-located	Total Miles	Total Estimated Cost	Bridges to be	Estimated Grand Total Cos	
	Miles	Estimated Cost	Miles	Estimated Cost	Miles	Estimated Cost			Number	Estimated Cost	Roads and Bridges
AlabamaArisonaArkansasCalifornia	300 280 600 7,800	\$9,000,000 3,950,000 20,000,000 209,000,000	500 482 800 1,200	\$8,000,000 4,980,000 12,000,000 130,000,000	500 233 200 1,700	\$29,000,000 9,110,000 7,000,000 105,000,000	1,300 945 1,600 10,700	\$37,000,000 18,040,000 39,000,000 434,000,000	150 13 2,800	\$8,000,000 1,430,000 6,500,000 70,000,000	\$46,000,000 19,470,000 46,500,000 804,000,000
Colorado	400	18,000,000 20,000,000 2,800,000 73,395,000	500 300 119 1,585	30,000,000 30,000,000 1,600,000 47,580,000	450 300 8 200	18,000,000 80,000,000 400,000 8,000,000	1,400 1,000 183 3,883	66,000,000 80,000,000 4,800,000 128,975,000	600 90 75	15,000,000 5,000,000 350,000 11,250,000	\$1,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$,150,000 140,225,000
Georgia	416	8,300,000 4,000,000 9,371,000 6,930,000	572 354 105 573	9,150,000 3,100,000 5,252,000 19,955,000	112 412 139 68	4,500,000 8,400,000 6,147,000 5,650,000	1,100 1,006 442 872	21,950,000 15,500,000 20,770,000 39,535,000	242 45 170 527	2,050,000 1,400,000 2,765,000 9,300,000	24,000,000 16,900,000 23,535,000 39,835,000
Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana	1,120 1,189	2,000,000 49,900,000 22,168,000 2,040,009	700 45 4,010 633	18,000,000 2,200,000 31,217,000 15,510,000	250 1,030 1,985 318	18,000,000 48,600,000 59,720,000 20,614,000	1,000 2,195 7,184 1,005	30,000,000 100,700,000 113,105,000 38,164,000	100 1,815 1,797	4,000,000 7,300,000 19,325,000 12,921,000	84,000,000 108,000,000 132,430,000 51,085,000
Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan	472 379 160	20,000,000 11,600,000 12,200,000 101,712,000	57 310 210 564	2,500,000 9,000,000 22,800,000 24,860,000	162 430 460 709	9,000,000 22,700,000 84,400,000 27,982,000	691 1,110 830 4,604	31,500,000 43,300,000 119,400,000 154,554,000	60 50 (*) 218	2,200,000 4,700,000 (*) 9,784,000	83,700,000 48,000,000 119,400,000 164,338,000
Minnesota . Mississippi . Missouri . Montana	1.144	22,880,000 2,805,000 66,642,000 42,500,000	297 299	12,420,000 4,000,000 (a)	464 185 360	9,270,000 8,280,000 14,400,000 (a)	1,815 234 4,185 1,700	44,570,000 8,585,000 85,042,000 42,500,000	90 4 (*) 100	6,000,000 1,050,000 (*) 4,000,000	50,570,000 9,635,000 85,042,000 46,500,000
Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire. New Jersey		15,750,000 11,250,000 15,000,000 12,000,000	(*) 100 900 275	2,000,000 4,000,000 33,000,000	700 25 290	19,800,000 750,000 70,000,000	1,750 575 1,500 690	26,250,000 14,000,000 19,000,000 115,000,000	400 20 200 450	5,000,000 600,000 8,000,000 44,000,000	31,250,000 14,600,000 27,000,000 159,000,000
New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota	2,582 425 4,423	450,000 129,520,000 8,500,000 61,922,000	822 (a) 690 (a)	4,150,000 5,520,000 (a)	146 (a) 405 (a)	5,000,000 12,150,000 (a)	1,012 2,582 1,520 4,423	9,600,000 129,520,000 26,170,009 61,922,000	880 124 1,250 180	4,500,000 5,504,000 17,000,000 2,700,000	14,100,000 135,024,000 43,170,000 64,622,000
Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania	5,863 47 934 1,120	330,023,000 2,350,000 27,900,000 73,600,000	(a) 124 294 1,550	620,000 7,050,000 99,975,000	. (a) 847 580 1,060	(a) 43,350,000 53,750,000 69,425,000	5,863 1,018 1,808 3,730	330,023,000 45,320,000 86,700,000 243,000,000	1,495 760 881 780	17,378,000 18,200,000 9,000,000 15,000,000	347,401,006 63,520,006 95,700,000 258,000,000
Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee	127 295 1,400 600	7,910,000 5,675,000 16,000,000 15,000,000	19 1,048 (a) 400	1,250,000 16,375,000 8,000,000	28 200 100 600	1,430,000 7,100,000 2,000,000 21,000,000	174 1,543 1,500 1,600	10,590,000 29,150,000 18,000,000 44,000,000	8 181 60 275	450,000 6,100,000 2,000,000 15,000,000	11,040,000 35,250,000 20,000,000 59,000,000
Texas		17,000,000 2,070,000 28,488,000 25,000,000	1,600 891 511 2,000	24,000,000 7,050,000 7,406,000 50,000,000	3,800 71 100 1,000	133,000,000 2,380,000 4,000,000 30,000,000	6,250 705 1,388 4,000	174,000,000 11,500,000 39,894,000 105,000,000	854 30 58 3,000	10,200,000 1,600,000 1,619,000 30,000,000	184,200,060 13,000,000 41,413,000 185,000,000
Washington	890 400 8,300 230	48,000,000 20,000,000 119,000,000 4,000,000	(a) 300 1,000 75	4,500,000 23,000,000 500,000	(a) 500 250	(a) 25,000,000 5,000,000	890 760 9,800 555	48,000,000 24,500,000 172,000,000 9,500,000	(*) 100 2,170 80	(*) 4,000,000 22,000,000 500,000	48,000,000 28,500,000 194,000,000 10,000,000
Total	58,857	1,737,101 ₇ 000	26,326	737.520,000	21,377	1,026,008,000	106,560	3,500,629,000	21,682	444,476,000	3,945,105,000

^{*} Included under roads. (a) Included in Column 1.

GRADE CROSSING ELIMINATIONS, JULY 1, 1939 Source: American Association of State Highway Officials in H. R. 7891

State	Number on State system not eliminated	Crossings eliminated on State system, 1927-38	State	Number on State system not eliminated	Crossings eliminated on State system, 1927-38
Alabams Arizona 1 Arkansas California Colorado Connectiont 2 Delaware Florida Georgia Idaho Ildaho Ildaho Indiana Iowa Eansas Eansas Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minceota Missasippi Missouri 1 Missouri 1	557 931 400 513 170 1, 213 1, 223 406 406 2, 304 186 601 601 601 601	205 84 247 222 229 27 11 58 68 80 315 294 348 170 91 199 91 48 80 91 232 301 240 579	Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey. New Mexico. New York North Carolina. North Dakota. Ohio. Oklahoma. Oregon 'Pennsylvania. Rhode island. South Carolina. South Dakota. Tenase 'Utah. Vermont. Virginia. Washington 'Wast Virginia. Wisconsin Wyoming.	110 166 495 297 1,000 298 179 35 463 237 349 1,095 396 71 1,985	22 19 10 108 79 623 209 179 124 288 53 466 13 128 49 224 225 77 55 178 82 482 277
Montana Nebraska *	160 318	213 211	Total	28, 927	8, 182

HIGHWAY MILEAGE RELATIONSHIPS FOR CERTAIN YEARS

Source: Public Aids to Motor Vehicle Transportation

	Source. Public Mids	to motor ven	neie zramop	OI CALLOR		
	Highway Hileags	1904	1914	1921		1954
Per	1000 eq. mi. of land e	196:				
	All highways	723	882	377	1	.006
	Surfaced highways	52	86	130	-	328
	High-type surfacing	2/	5	12	3/	48
Per	1000 population:					
	All highways	26	25	27		24
	Surfaced highways	2	3	4		8
	High-type surfacing	2/	0.1	0.3	3/	1.2
Per	1000 registered motor	vehicles:				
	All highways	39,116	1,429	278	5/	120
	Surfaced highways	2,791	150	37	8/	39
	High-type surfacing	5	8	4	3/	6

- Based in part on Bulletin No. 1279, Rural Highway Mileage, Income and Expenditures, Bureau of Public Roads, 1925, pp. 78, 79.
- 2/ Less than 1 mile.
- 3/ 1931
- 4 Census figures extended by average annual increase between census dates.
- 5/ Registrations in 1934 were about 1,600,000 below the peak of 26,545,000 webicles in 1930. Using the 1930 total, 120 becomes 113 and 39 becomes 37.

Including 21 urban areas.

Excluding urban areas.

Excluding urban areas.

Information not available.

As of Dec. 34, 1937.

There are approximately 6,700 grade crossings in the State which have not yet been aliminated. The number of such crossings on the State System is not known.

Rural portion of State System only. Oracle crossing data not yet available for urban mileage.

RURAL ROAD MILEAGE OF THE UNITED STATES
Source: American Association of State Highway Officials

State	Federal-Aid System June 30, 1937	tate System Jan. ,1937 (includes)	Total Boed Mileage In United States 1927	Federal-Aid System June 30,1939	State System (includes Federal Aid System). June 30.1939	Total Road Mileage In The United States June 30, 1939
63	br 03 ha	O HA	END	Big 03 is	0-45	HHH
47-	* 050	6,500	74 000	7 054	6 500	61 000
Ala.	3,958	3,383	74,999 25,576	3,954 2,214	8,500 3,416	61,892 28,292
Ark.	5,202	8,945	74,022	5,075	9,351	55,085
Calif.	6,150	12,825	74,285	6,145	13,918	100,819
Colo.	3,791	9,437	74,457	3,750	12,361	75,533
Conn.	1,046	2,655	12,054	1,046	2,977	11,896
Del.	802	1,283	3,979	817	3,852	3,882
Fla.	2,477	12,430	32,168	2,759	7,372	29,262
Ga.	5,686	9,881	114,193	5,973	11,215	98,094
Idaho	3,395	4,938	36,274	3,386	4,855	28,308
Ill.	8,713	17,489	97,156	9,067	10,963	103,184
Ind.	5,334	8,925	77,122	5,334	9,779	76,603
Ia.	7,654	8,318	102,533	7,893	9,626	102,969
Kan.	8,689	9,097	133,063	8,714	9,888	128,961
Ey.	3,706	8,720	62,259	3,706	9,490	57,062
La.	2,765	18,235	38,228	2,740	18,897	39,880
Mo.	1,621	2,586	20,441	1,621	2,830	22,479
Md.	2,188	3,979	14,984	2,164	4,260	17,031
Mass.	1,650	1,887	18,166	1,674	1,891	23,916
Mich.	5,932	9,880	85,875	6,004	9,456	92,899
Minn.	7,534	11,225	115,904	7,393	11,572	118,637
Miss.	3,695	6,363	60,416	3,599	6,295	61,067
Mo.	7,957	17,193	105,242	8,001	15,459	114,783
Mont.	5,737	8,515	69,462	5,643	6,310	65,729
Nebr.	5,585	11,142	94,231	5,612	11,180	100,071
Nov.	1,779	4,938	16,461	2,066	5,070	23,370
N.Hamp.	1,000	3,367	12,955	1,001	3,548	13,593
N.J.	1,526	1,886	19,277	1,595	1,662	23,448
N.Mex.	9,010	10,093	31,787 85,486	9,257	12,947	1/ 12,947
	,,	20,00.	00,000	.,	,	04,270
N.Car.	6,922	11,118	57,396	7,806	11,232	58,334
N.Dak.	7,222	7,313	106,888	7,224	7,047	109,861
Ohio.	7,081	14,547	85,662	7,126	16,611	85,606
Okla. Ore.	6,240 3,794	8,460 6,728	108,202	6,721	8,601 7,032	100,525
024.	0,100	0,100	21,000	0,100	. ,,000	45,504
Penn.	7,738	38,032	84,718	7,806	40,498	87,745
R.I.	515	1,138	2,529	521	782	2,266
S.C.	4,184	6,348	64,121	4,419	7,491	43,394
S.Dak. Tenn.	6,272	6,106 7,261	119,903	6,273 4,435	6,611	101,393
T-IMI	4,000	, ,	00,120	4,400	,,000	02,000
Texas	12,782	20,955	223,289	14,344	22,121	188,229
Utah	2,160	5,129	23,174	2,231	5,106	21,959
Vt.	1,036	1,766	14,056	1,036	1,753	13,431
Va. Wash.	4,342 3,341	9,215	47,163	4,694	9,106	45,734
wit one a	0,011	0,010	,	0,001	0,010	20,020
W.Va.	2,242	33,678	33,634	2,295	4,802	34,352
Wis.	5,640	10,011	84,112	5,641	10,001	82,283
Myo.	5,563	3,568	37,453	3,559	4,008	23,352
TOTAL	219,733	444,765 3	,033,713	225,091	425,858	2,936,228
Hawaii Puerto	539			623		
Rico	858			1,152		
Dist.						
of Col	•			81		

1/ State system only.

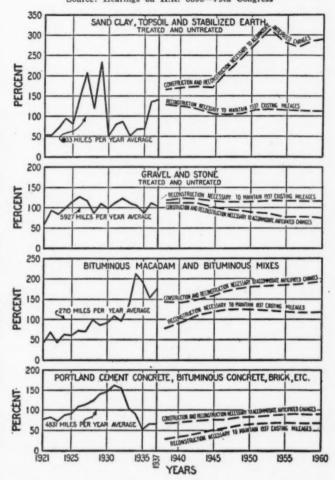
Federal Motor Vehicle Taxes and Federal Aid—Up to Feb. 28, 1932 the total collections on Federal taxes on motor vehicles amounted to \$2,393,710,119. The total expenditures, regular and emergency Federal aid, to Feb. 28, 1937 amounted to \$2,344,072,268.

FEDERAL AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM

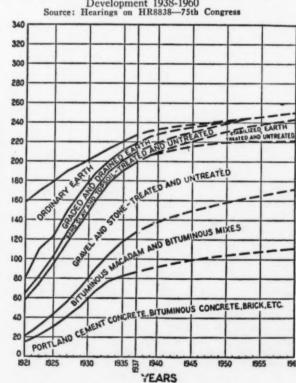
Construction—1921 to 1937 Used as a Base for Comparison With

Estimated Future Construction—1938 to 1960

Source: Hearings on H.R. 8838—75th Congress



FEDERAL AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM
Existing Development 1921-1937 and Estimated Future
Development 1938-1960
Source: Hearings on HR8838—75th Congress



MILES EXISTING - THOUSANDS

MILES OF IMPROVED HIGHWAYS EXCEEDING 2-LANE WIDTHS, OCT. 1, 1939 Includes Miles Through Municipalities Built by the States

Source: American Association of State Highway Officials in Hearings on H. R. 7891

	3-1	Lane I	Wiles				4-Le	ne Mi	les					6-Le	ne M	iles			
e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	Fortland Cement Concrete	Bitumizous	Oth er Type Pavement	Total	Portland Coment	Portland Cement Concrete Divided Highways	Bituminous Concrete	Bituminous Concrete Divided Highways	Other Type Pavement	Other Type Pavement Divided Highways	Total	Fortland Cement Concrete	Portland Coment Concrete	Bituminous Concrete	Bituminous Concrete Divided Highways	Other Type Pavement	Other Type Pavement Divided Highways	Total	Grend Total
Ala. Ariz. Ark. 1 Cal. 2 Col.	57	6 25 182	4 74	4 6 88 483	19 13 164 13	21	7 11 144 10	1 15	7 9 2 55 12	7 16	35 28	3 3 16	1 5	4	3	1 1		7 4 32	11 87 3
Conn.3 Del. 4 Fla. Ga. 5 Ida. 6	38 11	3 22 12	4 48 21	7 108 46	76 52 22 22 4	43 52 5 6	14 17 13	2 2	6 7 18 24 2	2 1	59 57	1 1		6		10		17	17
Ill. 7 Ind. In. 8	47 97 78	6 8 34	7 35	80 105 147	528 127 38 31	68 48 1 23	20 3 31	1	3 53 14	1 2	548 133 122 45	23		3		10		53 18	84 25 26
Ey. La. Mo. Wd.	28 9 42 18	3 25	21 11 2 12	49 23 44 53	50 74 9 61	26 16 51	1 5 2 14	1	8 11 21	4	59	9	5	6 2	5	5	2	17	10 13 5
iss.9 ich.10 inn. iss. io.11-1	87 201 95 5	25 40 9	260 32	352 273 104 6	91 306 12 11 156	28 30 3 16	14 46 12 1	1 2 7	43 42 4	6	148 394 24 16 154	21 24 1	20 3	59		18		34 101 1	53 76 12 2 23
it. 15 febr. fev.14	1 18	1 5	10	12	10		1		8 3		18			1				1	1 1 2
.J. I.W. I.Y.15	775 24	12 82 55	e9 1	926	238 288 17	150 40 2	19 11 44 1	8	29 5		260 11 361 23	17	2	8 5		2		2 22	150
hio kla.	155	80 1 8	171	584 5 10	60 1 30	2 23	22		143		225 2 41	1		2		8		8	61
enm.16 .I. .C.17	290 14 1	155 5 55	462 35	908	107 63 58 2	29	51 51	1	155 49 57	4	323 136 146 2	4 1 1 1	3 1	17	1	51 5		52 5 14	128 14 26
enn.18 exas20 tah	10 14 16 10	6 44 6	181	18 179 23 16	75 55 18 5	82	28 28 7 2	3	9	1	103 86 31 7	1 0		17		4 1		1 27 1	12 26 8 2
	66 5 32 163	178 3 17 15	71 46 1	515 8 95 179	99 11 94	67 45	8 8	1 5	30 15 2	7 2	93 107 34 108	9	2 2	10				19	13 12 28
yo.13 Total 2	842	1108	1530	5488	356	829	711	54	836	56	703	176	47	160	16-	111	2	147	1063

NOTES MILES OF IMPROVED HIGHWAYS EX. CEEDING 2-LANE WIDTHS, OCT. 1, 1939. INCLUDES MILES THROUGH MUNI-CIPALITIES BUILT BY STATE

- In addition to this there are 7 miles of 5-lane, 2 miles of 7-lane and 1 mile of 8-lane roads.
- 2. In addition to this there are 74 miles of 5-lane, 49 miles of 7-lane, and 4 miles of 8-lane roads.
- State-constructed highways in municipalities are omitted from these figures.
- In addition to this there are 6 miles of di-vided 7-lane roads.
- In addition to this there are 7 miles of 5-lane and ½ mile of 8-lane roads.
- 6. In addition to this there is 1 mile of 5-lane
- In addition to this there are 11 miles of 5-lane and 1 mile of 8-lane roads—all di-vided.
- In addition to this there are 40 miles of 5-lane and 11 miles of 8-lane roads.
- In addition to this there are 1 mile of 5-lane and 5 miles of 8-lane roads—all divided.
 In addition to this there are 10 miles of 5-lane and 22 miles of 8-lane roads.
- 11. Including duals.
- 12. In addition to this there is 1 mile of 5-lane road.
- Montana and Wyoming have no roads ex-ceeding 2-lane widths.
- In addition to this there are 12 miles of 5-lane roads.
- In addition to this there are 5 miles of 5-lane roads.
- In addition to this there are 16 miles of 5-lane roads. In addition to this there are 20 miles of 5-lane roads and 5 miles of 8-lane roads.
- 18. There are also 7 miles of 5-lane roads.
- 19. In addition to this there are 2 miles of 5-lane
- 20. In addition to this there are 3 miles of 5-lane roads.
- 21. In addition to this there are 89 miles of
 4-lane roads, dual type (concrete and soil
 and concrete and macadam, of which 9 miles
 are divided.
- 22. In addition to this there are 9 miles of 5-lane roads and 6 miles of 8-lane roads.
 - In addition to this there are 4 miles of 5-lane roads. The mileages shown in these notes makes the grand total, 11,070 miles.

BLUE RIDGE AND NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAYS MILEAGE CONSTRUCTION STATUS AS OF FEB. 15,

Source: Hearings on H. R. 7891-76th Congress

Parkway	Roadwey completed, ready for use.	Orading completed or advertised or under contract.	Bituminous surfacing completed or under contract.	Total completed or advertised or under contract.	Remaining to be started.	Total parkway mileage
Blue Ridge: North Cerolina Virginia	59.45 89.48	86.23 69.32	59.45 89.48	145.68 158.80	109.12	254.90 250.00
Total	148,93	155.55	148.93	304.48	180,32	484.80
Natchez Trace: Alabama Mississippi Tennessee	0 24.30 0	0 40.20 9.30	0 36.10 0	0 76.30 9.30	33.60 235.30 100.50	33.60 311.60 109.80
Total	24.30	49.50	36.10	85,60	369.40	455.00
Grand Total	173.23	205.50	185.03	390,08	549.72	939.80

Car Ownership in Rural and Urban Areas-In Michigan 19 per cent of the state total of cars is owned in rural areas. The rural population is 26 per cent and the rural valuation 20 per cent of the state total, while the revenues originating from rural residents is 15 per cent of the state total. In the rural areas there is one car to every 5.5 persons. In the urban areas there is one car to every 3.6 persons.

ANALYSIS OF NET CHANGE IN NUMBER OF GRADE

Railway With Highway (Class I Line-Haul Railways and Switching and Terminal Companies)

Source: Hearings on H. R. 7891—76th Congress

					Analysis o	f net increme	
Year ended—	Number at beginning of year	Number at end of year	Netinerenso or docresso	Actually added dur- ing year	Actually eliminated during year	Not of actually added and eliminated	Added or eliminated due to change in description recount, etc.
1998	203, 701 205, 331 205, 331 201, 341 241, 341 243, 228 237, 369 227, 183 235, 196 234, 288 235, 196 234, 288	285, 158 296, 283 240, 089 242, 809 242, 809 257, 035 235, 827 234, 231, 232, 902 232, 322 231, 400	1, 437 852 1, 867 1, 468 871 -5, 209 -334 -1, 256 -1, 606 -1, 364 -719 -931	1, 876 1, 909 2, 068 3, 945 1, 848 1, 985 788 999 887 491 895 641	1, 254 1, 301 1, 204 1, 307 1, 984 1, 684 1, 447 2, 039 2, 110 2, 071 2, 171 2, 134 1, 848 1, 805	622 818 804 -186 -186 -990 -622 -1, 941 -1, 110 -1, 184 -1, 643 -946 -1, 164	\$18 \$24 \$53 900 \$07 -4, 519 208 -113 -550 219 219 219 219

¹ From Interstate Commerce Commission, Statistics of Railways in the United States, statement No. 48, ee. C., 1883 ed., and table 12, 1998 ed

MILEAGE OF IMPROVEMENTS ON SECONDARY ROADS BY CALENDAR YEARS Source: Hearings on H. R. 7891—76th Congress

		Miles				Miles	
Year	Initial	Stage	Total	Year	Initial	Stage	Total
1933. 1934. 1935. 1986.	6, 755 4, 289 6, 095 4, 902	106 854 875 262	6, 861 5, 143 6, 670 5, 184	1937 1938 1939	1, 372 8, 412 2, 413	461 506 301	1, 833 3, 936 3, 734

STATUS OF IMPROVEMENT OF ALL RURAL HIGHWAYS, July 1, 1939

Includes State Routes Through Cities and Mileages Under Contract as of Same Date Sources: American Association of State Highway Officials in Hearings on H. R. 7891

			State 1	roads					County	roads				Town	ship (or	town)	roads		Gra
State	High type miles	Medium type miles	Low type miles	Earth im- proved	Unim- proved	Total	High type miles	Medium type miles	Low type miles	Earth im- proved	Unim- proved	Total	High type miles	Medium type miles		Earth im- proved	Unim- proved	Total	mile read Sta
labama	1,095	3, 240	1, 398	75	692	6, 500	261	381	27, 691	9, 362	17, 697	55, 392							61
rizona	253	1,860	532		183	3, 416	294	235	1, 331	2, 261	10,601	1 14, 722	262	125	618	1, 538	7, 616	10, 154	25
kansas	1,856	1, 137	5, 543		222	9, 351	76	75	6, 887	11, 176	27, 520	45, 734							150
difornia	5, 493	4, 989	2, 708		266	13, 918	5, 383	17, 769	17, 352	3, 623	42,774	86, 901							10
lorado	646	3, 144	4, 494	1,740	2, 337	12, 361	6	55	4, 803	4, 992	53, 316	63, 172							7
nnecticut 1	843	1, 841	196	97		2, 977							3 5, 755			2,089	1,075	8, 919	
laware	1, 265	228	429	1,930		3, 852							26	4				30	1
rida *	1,746	4, 733	205	682	6	7, 372	528	3, 266	2, 188	12, 751	3, 157	21,890							2
orgia	2,804	2, 256	1,022	366	4, 767	11, 215	712	615	21,849	27, 408	36, 295	86, 879							9
ho	226	2, 485	1,268	378	498	4, 855	6	84	3, 505	1,898	8, 147	13, 640	4	99	4,090	1, 487	4, 133	9, 813	2
nois *	10,685	119	101	58		10, 963	2,400		11, 225	4, 078	58	18, 459	132	237		33, 632			
liana	5, 707	3,078	994			9,779	1, 298	3, 083	46, 417	16, 026		66, 824			00,022		0,000	10,100	7
·a	6,052	744	2,774	18	39	9,626	26	29	11, 259	567	1, 785	13, 666	11	405	23, 695	2, 176	53, 390	79, 677	10
nsns	1. 757	4, 316	3, 145	69	601	9,888	185	180	10, 222	1.034	5, 992	17, 613	45		10, 894	1,009		101, 460	
atucky 1	1, 834	8, 967	3, 531	158		9, 490	132		16,099	3, 709		47, 572			20,000	2,000	Only Mora	101, 200	* 1
isiana	2,666	1,556	10, 180		757	18, 897	39	151	3, 541	11, 511		20, 983					*****		3
ine	767	1,954			109		57	3,099	2,861	******	1,850	7, 867	15	220	150		11, 397	11, 782	2
ryland	2.045	2,099	103	13		4, 260	194		2, 531		6, 109	11, 120	10	200	200		41,001	1,651	i
ssachusette	1, 741	137		1	12	1 1,891	40.4	0,000	a, 001		0.100	20, 120	5, 101	9 9, 565	******	6, 559		10.22, 025	2
bigan	5, 249	883	2, 855	147	322	9, 456						1 83, 443	0, 101	- 0,000		0, 000	000		9
nnesota	3,041	4, 355	3, 596	355	25	11, 372	53	714	27, 362	5, 176		37, 736			23, 533	30, 933	15, 063	69, 529	11
sissippi	2, 186	120	749	650	2, 590	6, 295	4367	14.4	41,000	0, 110	4, 401	1 54, 772	******	********	20,000	00, 300	10,000	09, 329	6
souri i	4, 316	2, 315	8, 505	323	2,000	15, 459	377	1, 140	21,623	20 455	46 770	3 99, 324	*****	******		******		*******	11
ntana	2, 954	1, 534	803	237	782	6, 310	011	1, 140	5, 446	3, 153	50, 820	59, 419				******	******	******	
braska	2, 985	90	5, 329	367	2,409	11, 180	71	363	7, 121	5. 049	52, 075	64, 679			2 480	0 400	00 200	04 010	10
/ada	70	2, 470	. 399	166	1, 965	5,070		79	250	702	17, 260	18, 300			1, 459	2, 426	20, 326	24, 212	
w Hampshire	326	3, 069	153		4, 000	3, 548		10	200	102	17, 200	10, 300		1, 302	2, 671	4, 874	1 106	10 045	1
v Jersey 14	1, 456	134	18		54	1,662	1,625	1, 209	2,745	98	50	5, 727	1, 105	2, 283			1, 196	10,045	2
w Mexico	2, 481	359	1, 499	1, 258	7, 350	12, 947	1,000	1, 400	m 1.40	965	30	0, 141	1, 100	4, 200	4, 300	357	7, 929	16, 059	11 1
V York 14	11, 828	000	823	23	57	12, 731	9, 638	2, 252	2.893	1, 279	******	16,062	2, 436	343	E 979	17, 654	29, 272	E 477	8
th Carolina	5.083	3, 919	1, 750	431	49	11, 232	582	869	19, 078	22, 368	4, 205	47, 102		343	5,772	17,004	20, 212	55, 477	5
th Dakota	25	1, 295	4, 589	667	481	7.017	000	003	6, 408	6,003	7, 715	20, 135	*** *	*******	4,684	12,625	00 000	00 000	10
0	7.610	1, 331	7, 537	133	191	16,611	2.085	9, 940	14, 792	516	256	27, 589	152	5, 304			65, 370	82, 679 41, 406	8
ahoma	2, 867	1, 168	3, 219	1, 347		8, 601	238	194	7, 762	63, 801	19, 929	91, 924	104	5, 304			6, 378		
gon	2, 151	2,710	1, 212	526	433	7.032	439	598	12, 852	14, 492		42, 902	******		******			******	10
nsylvania	15, 405	1, 394	13, 873	020	9, 826	40, 498	100	000	10,000	44, 400	1.00	10 1, 047		******			*****	13 46, 200	8
		0,000			-,	40, 400						4,041					*******	10, 2001	0
de Island	531	251				782							80	538	623	147	96	1, 484	1
h Carolina	2, 545	3, 492	632		822	7, 491	106	860	6, 166	10,061	18, 687	35, 880	*****	2	7	3	11	23	4
h Dakota	1, 074	190	4, 310	978	30	6, 611	3	2	8, 729	9, 459	852	19,045		3	5, 683	30, 491	39, 560	75, 737	10
D66300	2,694	2, 189	2, 388	35		7, 306	1,601	30, 912	2,013		14, 827	55, 550	******						63
	15, 987	1, 548	794	1,759	2, 033	22, 121	731		22, 065	13, 731		0166,108						******	188
h	429	1; 456	2, 279	606	336	5, 106	15	223	2, 583	2, 314	9, 449	14, 594	1	46	642	732	848	2, 269	21
mont	863	271	619			1, 753	64	139	2, 145	139	11	2, 498	2	32	2,824	4, 245	2,077	9, 180	13
inia	3, 509	4, 158	525	65	849	9, 106	810		16, 445	9, 883	5, 449	36, 197	380		32	7	12	431	41
shington	2, 107	2, 851	1,021	211	89	6, 279	500		18, 074	13, 018	10, 349	42, 733						*******	45
t Virginia	2, 301	1,713	435	123	230	4.802	805	1, 265	6, 650	942	19, 888	29, 550							34
consin.	4, 724	2, 398	2,879			10,001	777	1, 324	11, 216	1.021	8	14, 346	254	822	34, 984	18, 135	3, 741	57, 936	82
oming	27	3, 152	331	187	311	4,008		30	554	923	17, 837	19.344		****** .			*****	******	23
					-	-										-			

1 As of December 31, 1937.
2 All figures given are approximate estimates.
3 This includes medium type and low type miles.
4 Excludes city streets (1.864 miles).
4 All figures based on 1936 inventory.
5 This tabulation does not include mileages under contract.
5 County roads as of January 1, 1938.

4 As of January 1, 1939.

* Includes "Low Type."

** As of January 1, 1937.

** Is State System only.

** Is County roads as of December 31, 1936.

** Township roads included under "county" mileage.

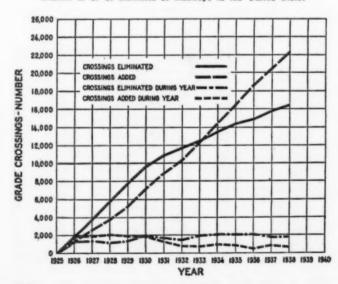
** Does not include State routes through cities.

** According to 1937 ** Planning Survey figures.

** Breakdown not available.

RAILROAD-HIGHWAY GRADE CROSSINGS ADDED AND ELIMINATED—CLASS I STEAM RAILWAYS

Source: I. C. C. Statistics of Railways in the United States



STATE HIGHWAY MILEAGE-1937

Existing Mileage of Municipal Streets Forming Urban Extensions of State Highway Systems

Source: Public Roads Administration, Issued December, 1939

Mileage of Streets Connecting State Highway System	
	3,484
Mileage Not Segregated	1.239
Mileage Reported Separately:	-,
Urban extensions under state control1	8,990
Connecting streets not under state control	
	2.245
Classification of Mileage	
Nonsurfaced Mileage	
Total	513
Unimproved	186
Graded and drained	327
Surfaced Mileage Classified By Types	
	1.732
Soil-surfaced	65
	1.300
	2,068
Mixed bituminous	1,477
Bituminous penetration	968
Bituminous concrete and sheet asphalt	4,194
Portland cement concrete	7,663
Brick	1,851
Block	225
Dual-type	608
	1,313

MILEAGE BY TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION, NUMBER OF BRIDGES, AND NUMBER OF GRADE CROSSINGS ELIMINATED OR PROTECTED ON HIGHWAY AND GRADE CROSSING PROJECTS COMPLETED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR, 1939

Source: Hearings on H. R. 7891—76th Congress

		Band	i-clay	Gr	avel	Mac	adam								Railron	d-highwa	y grade	crossi
State	Graded and drained	Un- treated	Treat-	Un- treated	Treat-	Un- treated	Treat- ed	Low- cost bitumi- nous mix	Bitu- minous mac- adam	Bitu- minous con- crete	Port- land ce- ment con- crete	Block	Total miles	Num- ber of bridges	Num- ber elimi- nated	Number separation struc- tures recon- structed	Num- ber pro- tected	Nu be pr tec: rec struc an elir hat
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles		-	·			
labama		1.1	163. 2	7.7	106.9			4			0.1		279.0	59	11		6	1
izona				11.0	72.6			79. 7	******		3. 5		166.8	87			*******	
kansas	27. 6		1.9	17.6				76.9			29. 9	*****	153.9	18	19		2	1
difornia	18. 4	~~~~~	1.0	11. 5	37. 4			141.8	14.7	89.4	58. 8		373. 0	89	.5	3	15	1
lorado				211.2						.3	.4		211.9	66	8		6	1
nnecticut					.8		2.6	******	2,5		9.0		14.4	4	4			1
aware				8.3						1.7	16. 3		23. 3	2	2		23	
rida	39.9	******			6.2		6.9	1, 3			28, 6		82.9	11	2		45	1
rgia	2.6	5L.7	68.4	60.4	129. 4		80.9			16.3	60. 1		469.8	66	29	11	14	
no	7.8			78.2				168, 3		.1	4.9		259. 3	9	6		1	1
ols	142,9	5,0		38, 2	3.8	172.7	9. 2	40.1		5.3	113, 8	1.5	532, 5	124	18		24	1
ans	30.7			37.7				39.7		37.0	102.9		248.0	27	. 8	4 1	- 53	1
N	81. 2			. 6	14.7						226. 2		292.7	50	13	2	20	1
SAG	20, 2		11.2	95. 6	539. 1			101.0			34.8		801.9	58	11	1	5	1
tucky	2.3			128.4				91.8		15.3	96.9	******	334.7	34	5	3	36	1
isiana	6.3			19.8							400.6		66.7	15	5	1	1	1
ne				.8	43.1		25, 1	.8	12.2	12.0	5.6		99. 6	3	3	******	1	
yland	1.8			8.1		.3			6.3	. 5	28, 1		38. 1	3	4		14	
ssachusetts	1.9			1.2			******	. 6	4.6	9.1	1.9		19, 3	- 4	0	2		1
higan	17. 5			14.0				17. 3		17, 2	148.8		214.8	18	9	2	45	I
nesota	37. 4	9.6		13.7	25. 5	8.1		219.6			46. 2		360.1	21 23 53	2	1 1	4	
sissippi	54. 4			.3	4.5						232. 4	*******	291. 6	23	9	1 1	- 4	
sourl	31.3			92.0	31.5			11. 4		5.7	66.7		238. 6	53	9	1		į.
tana	21.7			48.1	8.4			43.7					121. 9	46		2		
raska	66.8	117. 4	130.1		8.0			155.8			56, 5		534. 6	90	11			1
nds	.8			101.4				169.8					272.0	4	2	3	8 1	1
Hampshire							22.9	5.0		4.5	5.2	.3	37. 6	10		1 1	3	1
Jersey					.8					1.6	22, 1	.3	24.8	7	6	4	1	
Mexico	24.4			163.0	15.8			162.7			. 2		366. 1	52	7	1 1	1	
York	81. 1			6.2	138. 2		5.4	16.2	17.3	23.1	188.3		445.8	70	12	6	8	1
th Carolina	80.6	1.0	73.3	17.8	102.0			56.5		4.0 1	95.8		431.0	82	7	5	8	1
th Dakota	18.4	90.0		20.2	41.1			266.2	1	1	.4		373.1	l ne	1	2	1	-
		20.0		11.7		2.4	.1	200. 2	*******	21.0	56.8	31. 14	123.6	30 25	23	-	1	
homs				178.5	2.3			13, 1	6.3	13.0	00.0		318.3	132	2		6	
00	-			23.1	470.0		7.1	23, 2	6.2	6.3	00.0		222.7	20	3	2		
nsylvania				63.9					61, 5	60, 0	86.8		302, 1	20 84	18	8		
de Island			00000000					4.2	8.5	7.9	7.5		25, 1	i				
h Carolina	11.7	97.9	215.9		60.6			2.5	0.0	25.3			377.0	35	15	8	9	
th Dakota	93.9	27. 0	410.0	27.7				177. 0		20,0			360, 9	27	9		14	
D00000	6.4			80, 2	-	*******		2		61. 4	89. 6		235. 6	48	3	2	7	
M	322.1	******		321. 4	684.8	*******		17.1	*******	126.8	209.8	15.5	1, 697, 5	305	19	3	8	
1	.2		*******	61.1	8.9		********	125.0		4.2			200.0	12	2		4	
nont				8.	16.6			28.9			4.0		50.4	5	6	2	8	
inia	8.7	8.6	72.3	8.9	88. 2	.1	86.7			44.5			378.2	87	21	3	8	
hington	7.4			137.0				14.0		2.6			182.6	47	13	4	3	
t Virginia	8.8	*******		8.6	4.9		22, 1	19.6		29.8	16.0		106.8	3	11		6	
consin		*******		88.9		*******		6.6		.3	89. 8		220.7	43	6	1	23	
ming		*******		29.1		*******		270.7					370. 2	40	ĭ	2	4	
rail		*******					23.0		1.1				34.1	18	3			
											.2		2	******		1		
rto Rico			********	*******	*******	*******	28.0						28.0	6	2			
		y																_
		-		2, 209. 7		183. 6		2, 568, 1	138. 2	646.2 2			13, 403. 8	2,071	382	88	438	

TYPES OF SURFACES ON CITY STREETS
In Per Cent By Kind Of Usage
Source: Oregon State Highway Commission
An Inventory of City Streets in Oregon, 1938

Surface Type	Arterial Streets or Urban Extensions of State Highways, Miles	Persent of Total	General Use Streets, Miles	Fercent of Total	8 3	Percent of Total	
Portland							
cement concrete	76.84	22	95,61	13	254,13	13	426.58
Bituminous:							
Concrete base	26.34	8	65,50	9	95.31	5	186,95
High type	154.22	44	220.86	30	329.75	17	
Low type	50,83	15	68,58	9	153,64	8	
Macadam	32,11	9	233.80	33	893.65	44	1,159,56
Miscellaneous	5.33	2	23.74	3	35,88	2	64.85
Graded	1.08	0	19.86	3	214.22	11	235,10
Total	546.69 11.46	100	787.75 83.8%	100	1,976.58	100	3,051.02

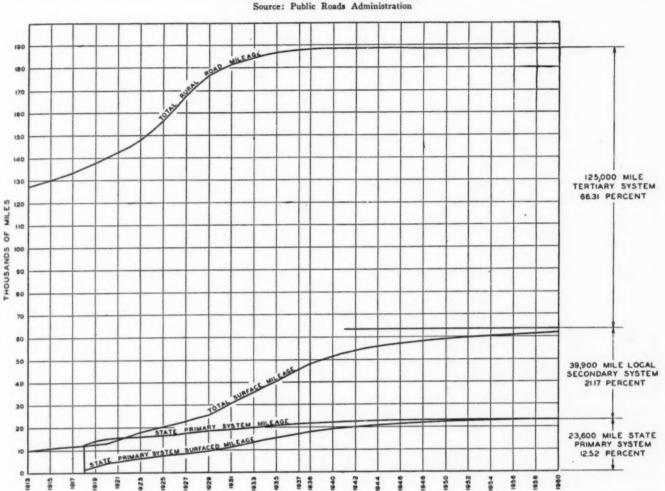
BRIDGES CONSTRUCTED AND RAILROAD CROSS-INGS ELIMINATED ON STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEMS DURING THE DECADE 1927-1936

Source: American Association of State Highway Officials in Hearings on H. R. 8838

State	Bridges	Railroad	State	Bridges	Railroad
Alabama	2, 210	173	Nevada	57	17
Arizona	760	76	New Hampshire	284	16
Arkansas	526	211	New Jersey	363	95
California	436	208	New Mexico	618	70
Colorado	779	131	New York	3,074	16 95 70 891
Connecticut	74	16	North Carolina	661	171
Delaware	59	8	North Dakota	310	148
Florida	192	45	Obio	1, 282	88
Georgia	357	68	Oklahoma	1, 186	24
Idaho	175	73	Oregon	321	36
Illinois	2.892	206	Pennsylvania	1, 755	386
Indiana	1, 084	245	Rhode Island	50	10
lows	1, 457	187	South Carolina	693	9.5
Kansas	1, 492	150	South Dakota	352	91
Kentucky	1, 284	122	Tennessee	660	197
Louisiana	1, 635	70	Texas	433	168
Maine	140	43	Utah	286	89
Maryland	251	68	Vermont	391	47
Massachusetts	322	86	Virginia	627	119
Michigan	351.	206	Washington	298	69
Minnesota	478	369	West Virginia	200	17
Mississippi	750	214	Wisconsin	1, 125	244
Missouri	2, 951	546	Wyoming	670	47
Montana	917	196	** Journal	010	
Nebraska	879	195	Total	38, 139	6, 938

Note: In 1936 There Were 3,393 Bridges Built and 858 Crossings Eliminated.

TOTAL EXISTING STATE HIGHWAY AND LOCAL ROAD MILEAGE IN A TYPICAL STATE Historic to 1938—Forecast to 1960



	•	*
STATE HIGHWAY MILEAGE-19	937	Portland cement concrete
		Brick
Existing Mileage on Secondary Rural Roads Under Source: Public Roads Administration, Issued Decer	mber, 1939	Block
Secondary State Highways		Dual-type 12
Total	74,477	Surfacing on bridges
Nonsurfaced Mileage:		*
Total		STATE HIGHWAY MILEAGE-1937
Primitive	311	Summary of Existing Mileage of Public Roads
Unimproved		and Streets under State Control
Graded and drained	11,769	Source: Public Roads Administration, Issued December, 1939
Surfaced Mileage Classified by Types:		Total Existing Mileage
Total	54,253	Rural Roads Under State Control
Soil-surfaced		Primary state highway system
Gravel or stone	25,969	Secondary roads:
Bituminous surface-treated		Secondary state highway system
Mixed bituminous	2,308	County roads under state control114,454
Bituminous penetration	5,413	Total516,083
Bituminous concrete and sheet asphalt	1,058	Urban Extensions of State Highway System
Portland cement concrete	2,098	Under state control
Brick	120	Connecting streets not under state control 3,255
Block	6	Total 22,245
Dual-type	66	Total Mileage Under State Control535,073
Not classified by types	48	Total Mileage Including Connecting Streets Not Under
County Roads Under State Control		State Control538,328
Total	114,454	Surfaced Mileage
Nonsurfaced Mileage:	,	Rural Roads Under State Control
Total	67.316	Primary state highway system286,091
Primitive	725	Secondary roads:
Unimproved		Secondary state highway system 54,253
Graded and drained		County roads under state control 47,138
Surfaced Mileage Classified by Types:		Total
Total	47.138	Urban Extensions of State Highway System
Soil-surfaced		Under state control
Gravel or stone		Connecting streets not under state control 3.241
Bituminous surface-treated		Total 21,732
Mixed bituminous		Total Mileage Under State Control405,973
Bituminous penetration		Total Mileage Including Connecting Streets Not Under
Bituminous concrete and sheet asphalt		State Control
		July 6111101 011111111111111111111111111111

RURAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC BY VOLUME GROUPS ON SYSTEMS OF A TYPICAL STATE—1936 Source: Public Roads Administration Data

44

1956	Federa			State	Total	State	Cou	inty	Total	Rural
Traffic Volume GFoup	Vehicle Miles	Percent of Total	Daily Vehicle Miles	Percent of Total	Daily Vehicle Miles	Percen of Total	Vehicle Miles	Percent of Total		Daily Vehicle Total
1500-over	6,102,467	48.08	474,490	13.76	6,576,957	40.75	391,910	6.12	8,968,867	30.91
1000-1499	2,672,782	21.06	503,446	14.60	3,176,228	19.68	228,047	3.56	3,404,275	15.10
750-999	1,458,245	11.49	393,254	11.40	1,851,499	11.47	189,568	2.98	2,041,067	9.05
500-749	1,484,783	11.70	624,801	18.12	2,109,584	13.07	286,349	4.47	2,395,933	10.63
400-499	385,745	3.04	352,402	10.22	738,147	4.57	182,371	2.96	920,518	4.08
300-399	237,791	1.87	384,416	11.15	622,207	3,85	323,927	5.06	946,134	4.20
200-299	229,363	1.80	387,739	11,24	617,102	3.82	534,393	8.34	1,151,495	5.10
100-199	102,546	0.81	269,946	7.83	372,292	2.31	1,097,866	17.14	1,470,158	6.52
50-99	16,413	0.15	49,183	1.43	65,596	0.41	1,239,500	19.35	1,305,096	5.79
0-49	5,106	0.02	8,816	0,25	11,922	0.07	1,931,135	30.15	1,943,057	8.62
Total	12,693,041	100.00	3,448,493	100.00	16,141,534	100.00	6,405,066	100.00	22,546,600	100.00
Percent	56.30		15.29		71.59		28.41		100.00	
Percent of State	78.64		21.36		100.00					

RURAL HIGHWAY MILEAGE BY VOLUME GROUPS ON SYSTEMS OF A TYPICAL STATE—1936 Source: Public Roads Administration Data

1936	Feder	al Aid		State	Total S	State	Count	v	Total R	ural
Traffic Volume Group	Miles	Percent of Total	Miles	Percent of Total	Miles	Percent of Total		Percent of Total		Percent of Total
1500-over	2,479.95	20.09	212.47	2.51	2,692.42	12.94	162,17	0.10	2,854.59	1.56
1000-1499	2,176,96	17.64	415.05	4.90	2,592.01	12.46	190.03	0.18	2,782.04	1.51
750-999	1,713.67	13.88	442.91	5.23	2,156.58	10.36	225.54	0.14	2,382.12	1.50
500-749	2,396,03	19.41	1,039.88	12,29	3,435.91	16.51	474.72	0.29	3,910.63	2.14
400-499	865.47	7.01	798.17	9.43	1,663.64	8.00	413.90	0.25	2,077.54	1.13
300-399	691.38	5.60	1,130.04	13.35	1,821.42	8.75	945.26	0.58	2,766.68	1.51
200-299	940.16	7.62	1,601.30	18.92	2,541.46	12,22	2,223.23	1.37	4,764.69	2.60
100-199	690.52	5,60	1,846.55	21.82	2,537.05	12.19	8,130,18	5.00	10,667.23	5.81
50-99	234.57	1.90	682.37	8.06	916.94	4.41	17,981.49	11.06	18,898.43	10.31
0-49	154.23	1,25	295.78	3.48	450.01	2.16	151,800.80	81.09	132,250.81	72,13
Total	12,342.94	100.00	8,464.50	100.00	20,807.44	100.00	162,547.32	100.00	183,354.76	100.00
Percent	6.73		4.62		11.35		88.65		100.00	
Percent of State	59.32		40.68		100.00					

CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MILES AND VEHICLE-MILES OF A TYPICAL STATE—1936 Source: Public Roads Administration

1935					Cumulst	ive Perc	ent			
Traffic	Federa			r State		Total State		ounty	Tota	l Rural
Group	Miles	Vehicle Miles	Miles	Vehicle Miles	Miles	Vehicle Miles	Miles	Vehicle Miles	Miles	Vehicle Miles
1500-over	20.09	48.08	2.51	15.76	12.94	40.75	0.10	6.12	1.56	30.91
1000-1499	37.73	69.14	7.41	28,36	25.40	60.43	0.22	9,68	3.07	46.01
750-999	51.61	80.63	12.64	39.76	35.76	71.90	0.56	12.64	4.37	55.06
500-749	71.02	92.33	24.95	57,88	52.27	84.97	0.65	17.11	6,51	65.69
400-499	78.03	95.37	34.36	68.10	60.27	89.54	0.90	19.96	7.64	69.77
300-399	83.63	97.24	47.71	79.25	69.02	93.59	1.48	25.02	9.15	75.97
200-299	91.25	99.04	66.63	90.49	61.24	97.21	2.85	33,36	11.75	79.07
100-199	96.85	99.85	88.45	98.32	93,43	99.52	7.85	50.50	17.56	65.59
50-99	98.75	99.98	96.51	99.75	97.84	99.93	18,91	69.85	27.87	91.38
0~49	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Motor Vehicle Casualties in 1939—The National Safety Council estimates that 32,600 persons died from motor vehicle accidents in 1939. The non-fatal injuries totaled 1,150,000. The estimates are based on reports of city and state traffic authorities.

63% of Travel on 10% of Roads—Of the total travel on rural roads in Michigan 63 per cent is on the state trunk lines, which comprise 10 per cent of the total mileage. On the other hand, 37 per cent of the total travel is on the county roads, comprising 90 per cent of the rural road mileage.

Employment from Road Construction-A study of the labor-producing values of the various types of construction carried on by the Public Works Administrator, made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, disclosed the fact that road and street construction produced more man-hours than any other type. For each \$1,000,000 spent in this type of work, 1,-143,000 man-hours of labor resulted. Of this, 475,000 man-hours were direct and 668,700 were indirect. These figures confirm studies made some time ago by the Public Roads Administration showing the high labor-producing value of highway and street construction.

Mileage of Forest-Development Road — The total mileage on June 30, 1939, of forest-development roads for National Forest was estimated to be 114,743. Of this total 51.467 were satisfactory, 32,419 miles were únsatisfactory and 30,857 were nonexisting. It was estimated that it would require \$127,765,200 to complete construction.

World Production of Motor Vehicles-According to Automotive World News of June 20, 1940, the world total output of motor vehicles for 1939 is placed at 4,779,170 passenger cars, trucks and busses, an increase of 19.9 per cent as compared with the 3,983,753 units recorded during 1938. Of the total production 74.9 per cent was by the United States.

90

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F HIGHWAY MILES

CUMULATIVE PERCENT OF HIG

o d

1938 TRUCK TRAVEL IN VEHICLE-MILES AND TON-MILES OF HAUL

Source: Public Roads Administration Data

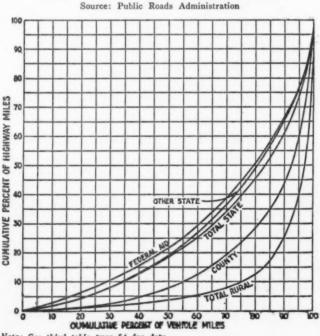
Truck Capacity Tons	1938 Registration	Annual Travel Mi. Per. Vehicle	1938 Total Travel 1000 Vehicle Miles	Average Carried Load All Trips Tons	1938 Total Ton- Miles, 1000 Ton-Miles	
3/4 or Less	1,347,284	5,900	9,949,000	0,32	2,544,000	
1 to 1½	539,770	9,500	5,228,000	0,60	1,937,000	
12 to 2	2,150,990	12,700	27,318,000	1.05	28,684,000	
à to 2h	152,818	15,100	2,308,000	1.38	3,185,000	
21 to 31	84,494	18,200	1,720,000	1.97	3,388,000	
5} to 5	32,432	22,500	730,000	3,00	2,190,000	
5	15,764	25,100	396,000	3.77	1,493,000	
5 AND OVE	R 90,480	29,200	2,642,000	5,45	14,399,000	
TOTAL	4,224,031	10,960	46,291,000	1,25	57,820,000	

80% OF TRIPS BY TRUCK UNDER 20 MILES Source: Public Roads, May, 1939

	-PASSEN						~T	OTAL	_
Length of One-Way Trip From Point of Origin (hilles)	No. of Trips (660)	Per-	Cumu- lative Per- cent	No. of Trips (999)	Per-	Cumu- intive Per- cent	No. of Trips (888)	Per-	Cumu- iative Per- cent
0 to 4.9	835,059	38.4	38.4	184,952	34.0	34.0	1,020,011	37.5	37.5
5.0 to 9.9	576,295	26.5	64.9	138,916	25.5	59.5	715.211	26.3	63.8
10.0 to 19.9	438,222	20.1	85.0	113,521	20.8	80.3	551,743	20.3	84.1
20.0 to 29.9	143,765	6.6	91.6	41,855	7.7	88.0	185,620	6.8	90.9
30.0 to 39.9	61,923	2.8	94.4	20,030	3.7	91.7	81,953	3.0	93.9
40.0 to 49.9	27,784	1.3	95.7	10,262	1.9	93.6	38,046	1.4	95.3
50.0 to 99.9	61,232	2.8	98.5	23,908	4.4	98.0	85,140	3.1	98.4
100.0 to 249.9	25,743	1.2	99.7	9,911	1.8	99.8	35,654	1.3	99.7
250.0 to 499.9	3,628	.2	99.9	1,034	.2	100.0	4,662	2	99.9
500.0 to 999.9	825	.1	100.0	110	(1)	(1)	935	.1	100.0
1,000.0 and over	489	(1)	(1)	45	(1)	(4)	534	(1)	(1)
Total	2,174,965	100	100	544,544	100	100	2,719,509	100	100

(1): Less than 0.1 per cent. Note: The data given in the above excludes trips entirely within city limits. Also, class intervals are not uniform.

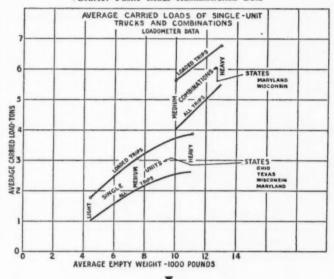
CUMULATIVE TRAFFIC DISTRIBUTION BY HIGH-WAY SYSTEMS IN A TYPICAL STATE



Note: See third table page 54 for data.

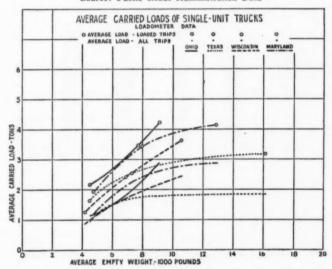
AVERAGE CARRIED LOAD OF SINGLE-UNIT AND OTHER TRUCK COMBINATIONS IN FOUR STATES

Source: Public Roads Administration Data



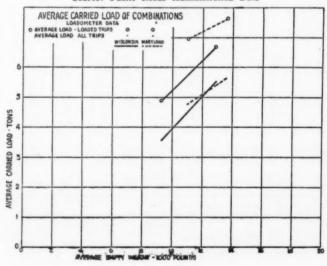
AVERAGE CARRIED LOAD OF SINGLE-UNIT TRUCKS IN FOUR STATES

Source: Public Roads Administration Data



AVERAGE CARRIED LOAD OF TRUCK COMBINATIONS WITH TRAILERS AND SEMI-TRAILERS IN TWO STAES

Source: Public Roads Administration Data



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1933

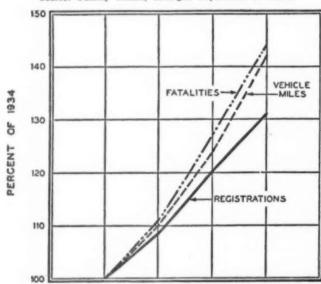
1934 1935 1936

1937

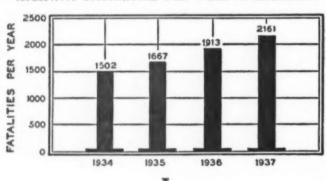
1938

ACCIDENTS, TRAVEL AND REGISTRATIONS IN MICHIGAN

Source: Fatality Record, Michigan Department of Health



HIGHWAY FATALITIES PER YEAR IN MICHIGAN



MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS, BY TYPE AND LOCATION, 1930 TO 1939

Source: Accident Facts, 1940 Edition; National Safety Council

			Deaths	from Col	lisions v	with-		Deaths
Year	TOTAL DEATHS	Podes- trians	Other Motor Vehicles	Rail- road Trains	Street Cars	All Other Vehicles	Fixed Objects†	From Non- Collision Accidents
		CITIES	OVER 10	,000 POP	ULATIO	Me		
	. See Note :			Details no	d availa		ese years.	
1900 1901 1909 1909	11,079 11,500	8,530 8,300 7,150 7,600 8,500	2,490 2,310 2,040 2,060 2,300	480 480 860 870	290 270 190 190 200	250 190 150 240	260 260 210 230 240	1,006 880 830 1,020
1995. 1996. 1997. 1988.	21,900 11,900 12,100 9,660	7,000 8,050 8,200 6,300 6,150	2,200 1,360 2,000 1,560 1,600	350 350 350 280 300	200 200 150 120 120	300 300 300 340 280	230 210 230 210 207	920 840 890 796 756
		4,450		go Chang	100			
2100 to ,1959	19%	29%	-35%	-25%	-09%	+17%	-10%	-23%
	BUR	AL AND	CITIES UN	DER 16.6	me POP	ULATION	re .	
1934 to 1938								
1930 1931 1932 1933	20,850 18,380 19,860	4,870 5,070 4,840 5,150 5,900	3,430 4,510 4,000 4,420 5,830	1,370 1,390 1,140 1,080 1,090	190 190 130 130 130	990 650 560 560	670 630 560 670 800	9,000 8,570 7,630 7,850 8,800
1935 1936 1937 1938	24,570 26,190 27,540 22,580	6,750 7,200 7,300 6,330 6,150	6,550 7,550 8,330 7,330 7,000	1,240 1,350 1,460 1,210 1,000	50 70 110 40 30	600 600 550 630	780 850 940 780 800	8,800 8,570 8,810 6,800 7,800
	-		Percenta	ge Chang	res			
1990 to 1900	+17%	+41%	+100%	-33%	-84%	-33%	+79%	-34%
1987 1988 1989	23,900	8.350 & 100	2,300 2,300	CETTES* No inform 630 650	nation) 130 130	570 430	250 350	1.300 1,400
1937	22,540			L ONLY				
1938	18,990	4,230	6,490	340 700	30	230 470	640	6,200

Source: National Safety Council approximations based on reports from U. S. Census Breau and city and state traffic authorities.

"Cities under 10,000 population are grouped with rural in the two upper sections of this table because a separation between "all cities" and "rural only" was not possible prior 150-1507.

NOTE 1. Total Deaths in cities over 18,000 population: 1994, 9,300; 1925, 10,100; 1994, B100; 1967, 11,000; 1995, 11,500; 1988, 23,200.

NOTE 2. Total Deaths in rural areas and cities under 10,000: 1934, 10,106; 1835, 11,000: 1866, 12,800; 1877, 14,800; 1808, 16,000; 1809, 18,000.

PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL TRAFFIC ON VARIOUS HIGHWAY SYSTEMS ORIGINATED IN URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES

Source: Public Aids to Motor Vehicle Transportation

		E	tural Hi	ghways			*		
State	Primary		Secon	dary	Loc	Local		City Streets 1/	
State	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
Colo.	61.6	38.4	30,6	69.4	17.4	82.6	92.7	7.3	
Fla.	63.0	37.0	55.6	44.4	22.9	77.1	89.7	10,3	
In.	43,3	56.7	18,8	81.2	15,1	84.9	88,88	11.2	
Ia.	46.5	53.5	16.0	84.0			93.5	6.5	
Mich.	67.8	32,2	43.6	56.4	13.2	86.8	96.3	3.7	
Minn.	51.4	48.6	12.6	87.4	10.6	89.4	93.3	6.7	
Mo.	51.6	48.4	16.8	83.2	23.4	76.6	94.5	5.5	
Mont.	36.6	63.4	14.8	85,2	14.1	85.9	79.2	20.8	
N.Y.	64.2	35.8	45.6	54.4	14.3	85.7	95.4	4.6	
Ohio	60.5	39.5	14.9	85.1	3.9	96.1	96.0	4.0	
Okla.	52.8	47.2	19.8	80.2	15.1	84.9	91.9	8.1	
Ore.	43.2	56.8	20.3	79.7	18.4	81.6	73.5	26.5	
Penn.	65.5	34.5	35.8	64.2	21.3	78.7	92.2	7.8	
S.Dak.	33.1	66.9	11.2	88.88	9.9	90.1	84.0	16.0	
Utah	59.1	40.9	23.9	76.1	8.0	92.0	88.5	11.5	
Wash.	50.0	50.0	20.9	79.1	30.5	69.5	90.5	9.5	
Wis.	52,6	47.4	21.1	78.9	7.8	92.2	93.5	6.5	
Average									
(Unweigh- ted)	53.1	46.9	24.8	75.2	14.5	85.5	90.2	9.8	

1/ Traffic which originates and terminates within a city; other traffic on urban extensions of city streets is included under "primary" or "secondary".

Source: Highway Planning Surveys.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL Source: Public Aids to Motor Vehicle Transportation

	reets	City St				
Total	Local Streets					Plac
100.00	1.8	22.7	75.5	ted areas		Unincorpor
100.00	6.4	23.5 26.5	70.1	1,000		0
100.00	15.9	28.8	55.3	10,000	-	2,501
100.00	22.5	27.7	49.8	25,000		10,001
100.00	31.4	28.2	40.4	100,000		25,001
100.00	52.1	17.3	30.6	500,000	-	100,001
100.00	70.6	16.3	13.1	1,000,000	-	500,001
100.00	30.8	22.2	47.0		ege	Aver

Note: Confirmation of Relation Between Population and Importance of Arterial Streets.

AVERAGE LENGTHS OF TRIPS Traveled* by Passenger Cars Registered in— Source: Public Aids To Motor Vehicle Transportation

State	Rura	l Areas	Urbe	m Areas	All Places	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
	M1.	M1.	Mi.	Mi.	Mi.	m.
Florida	11.4	6.3	23.5	11.3	16.1	8,1
Kansas	9.6	5.0	29.6	14.6	13.3	6.3
Louisiana	9.9	5.5	28.3	12.6	14.2	6.5
Minnesota	11.4	6.1	34.7	15.1	16.4	7.3
New Hampshire	15.0	8.3	18.5	9.9	15.5	8.9
Pennsylvania	9.8	5.9	17.5	8.5	13.5	7.1
South Dakota	15.9	8.6	30.9	9.9	18.7	8.7
Utah	10.8	4.8	34.2	14.3	17.4	6.6
Vermont	9.3	5.7	21.6	9.8	11.7	6.5
Washington	11.5	5.8	30.6	14.1	14.6	6.7
Wisconsin	10.9	6.4	31.2	15.9	15.9	7.9

*One Way Distance of All Trips; Thus, a Trip From Washington to Balti-more and Return Would Be Considered as Two Trips of 40 Miles Each

Farms on Unimproved Roads—A study made in 31 states showed that 23.4 per cent of all-year-round rural dwellings in these states were on unimproved roads.

MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC DEATHS, 1938-1939

Source: Accident Facts 1940 Edition, National Safety Council.

	MOTOR V			Rates*
States	State T Safety Au		Popu-	Mileage
	1939	1938	lation Basis	Basis
Total U. S. **	****		24.9	12.1
Alabama	215 354 2,779 325	200 333 2,698 327	21.4 52.2 17.3 45.2 30.3	20.5 17.5 16.0 12.7 12.5
Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida	354 80 79 721	339 70 81	20.3 30.7 12.6 42.3	8.0 11.0 4.1 16.0 16.2
Georgia Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas	164 2,261 1,029 530 388	175 2,177 1,099 486	23.4 33.3 28.7 29.6 20.8 20.8	13.8 13.0 13.2 8.6 8.9
Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts	539 188 422 599	616 181 417 622	18.5 23.1 22.0 25.1 13.5	15.6 16.2 10.2 11.9 6,7
Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana	1,572 564 406	1,454 613 417	32.5 21.3 20.1 20.8 27.8	12.1 9.2 16.4 10.2 11.1
Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico	277 71 87 814 •	225 61 105 865 161	20.3 70.3 17.1 18.7 47.6	10.1 15.0 7.4 7.6 17.2
New York	2,429 958 98 485	2,528 937 109	18.7 27.4 13.9 28.3 19.0	10.2 17.8 8.7 11.9 9.8
Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota	336 1,871 66 545 136	333 1,896 74 454 136	32.7 18.4 9.7 29.1 19.7	11.8 10.1 4.0 21.0 9.9
Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia	577 1,583 160 84 813	533 1,632 216 86 690	19.9 25.6 30.8 21.9 30.0	16.7 10.6 13.4 9.8 17.1
Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	449 365 692 120	478 381 675 103	27.1 19.6 23.7 51.1	10.6 13.3 10.4 15,5

Source: State Traffic Authorities. Traffic authorities include only accidents occurring in traffic and usually classify by time and place of accident. Blanks indicate no reports, or incomplete reports. Vital statistics figures for 1938 are not final figures, but are the figures comparable with 1939 provisional figures.

* Death rates are: number of deaths per 100,000 population and number of deaths per 100,000,000 vehicle miles. Rates are calculated from Traffic Statistics reports where available; otherwise from Vital Statistics reports.

NOTE: In addition to reports of deaths, state traffic authorities generally collect reports of non-fatal injury accidents and, in some cases, of property damage accidents. Comparisons of the information from state to state lack validity, however, because there is so much variation in the completeness of reporting. The national ratios commonly used are: 35 injuries and 150 property damage accidents for each death.

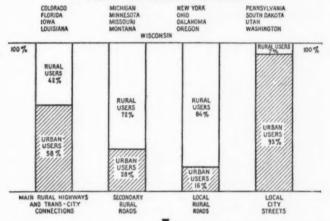
TREND IN DIVERSION OF HIGHWAY USER REVENUE

Source: Public Roads Administration

	Double: A done atomus	A & COLUMN TO SEE SEE SEE SEE	a.
Year		Total	Per Cent of User Revenue
1925		7,179,000	1.8
1926		6,903,000	1.5
1927		8,793,000	1.6
1928		12,046,000	1.9
1929		14,697,000	1.9
1930		20,160,000	2.4
1931		23,600,000	2.7
1932		76,747,000	9.2
1933		91.577.000	11.2
1934		122,150,000	13.8
1935		147,143,000	15.7
1936		169,344,000	16.0
1937	######################################	161,413,000	13.5
1938		158,284,000	13.5

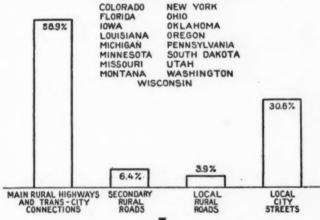
PROPORTIONS OF URBAN AND RURAL USERS OF EACH CLASS OF HIGHWAYS IN 17 STATES

Source: Public Roads Administration



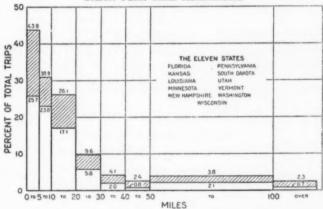
DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL ANNUAL MOTOR VEHICLE TRAVEL IN 17 STATES ACCORDING TO THE CLASSES OF HIGHWAYS BY WHICH IT IS SERVED

Source: Public Roads Administration



RANGE OF FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE LENGTH OF ALL ONE WAY TRIPS OF PASSENGER CARS WHICH EXTEND OUTSIDE OF CITIES IN ELEVEN STATES

Source: Public Roads Administration



40% of Highway Travel for Business Purposes-Of the total travel on all Michigan highways and streets, 60 per cent is for recreational and social purposes, and 40 per cent for business purposes. The extent of travel in the systems related to the total travel on each system is:

	creational ad Social	Business
Urban Streets	60%	40%
Rural Trunklines	61%	39%
County and Local Roads	53%	47%

DISTRIBUTION OF PASSENGER CAR TRAVEL In West Virginia Incorporated Places

Source: Public Aids to Motor Vehicle Transportation

Percentage of all city travel on -							
Urban Exte	ensions of -						
Primary Highways	Secondary Highways	City Streets	Total				
80.6	0.7	16.7	100.0				
68.6	12.9	18.5	100.0				
52.6 66.5	0.2	47.2 22.2	100.0				
	Urban External Primary Highways 60.6 64.1 68.6 52.6	Urban Extensions of - Primary Secondary Highways Highways 80.6 0.7 64.1 17.5 68.6 12.9 52.6 0.2 66.5 11.3	Orban Extensions of -				

FATAL TRUNK-LINE ACCIDENTS PER MILE OF TRUNK LINE

Occurrence In Zones About Detroit and Other Cities, 1934-1937 Source: Proceedings 24th Annual Michigan Highway Conference

	0- to 1-n	nile zone	2- to 3-n	nile zone	4- to 5-mile some		
	Detroit	All cities	Detroit	All cities	Detroit	All cities	
All types	1, 37 . 75 . 33 . 29	0.50 .16 .07 .26	0.64 .09 .36 .18	0. 24 . 96 . 04 . 14	0. 67 . 11 . 33 . 22	0. 21 . 05 . 03	

Note: These percentages point clearly to sections of Trunk line in the vicinity of cities as the places where fatal accident occurrence is concentrated. This is due to the suburban development along these sections which causes higher traffic volumes and a mixture of local and through travel on the same pavements. Isolating through traffic on a limited access express ways in metropolitan districts would cut down most of these types of accidents, particularly those in which pedestrians are involved and those at intersections.

FATAL ACCIDENT OCCURRENCE IN ZONES ABOUT CITIES, 1934-1937, INCLUSIVE

Types of Fatal Accidents Occurring in 1-, 3-, and 5-Mile Zones About Cities in Percentages of Total Rural State Trunk-Line Fatal Accidents of Each Type

Source: Hearings on H. R. 7891-76th Congress

	1-mile	3-mile	5-mile
	zone—12.3	zone—32.9	zone—48.6
	percent	percent	percent
	system	system	system
	mileage	mileage	mileage
All fatal accidents	34. 4	52. 3 57. 3 49. 6 50. 2	68. 6 72. 4 67. 5 66. 7

TRAFFIC DISTRIBUTION

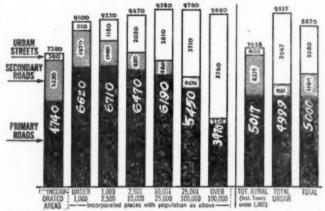
Source: U. S. Bureau of Public Roads (1936)

Road System	Vehicle - miles (1,000,000)	Percent
State primary highways	139,496.6	56.3
State secondary highways	5,289.2	2.2
County and other local roads	27,878.8	11.3
Urban streets	74,185.8	30.2
Total	245,850.4	100.0

AVERAGE VEHICLE TRAVELS 8,870 MILES ANNUALLY

Annual Mileage Driven Per Passenger Car and Truck Registration in Cities of Various Sizes on Primary and Secondary Roads and City Streets

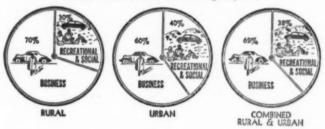
Source: Public Roads, May, 1939



Note: Based on Preliminary Data From State-Wide Highway Planning Surveys of 17 States—Colorado, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Miscouri, Montana, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin.

62% OF PASSENGER CAR MILEAGE USED ON BUSINESS

Source: Automobile Facts and Figures, 1939



Note: Based on Preliminary Data From State-Wide Highway Planning Surveys.

Fatal Traffic Accidents on Urban Streets and Rural Roads—During the 4-year period 1934-37 47.86 per cent of the fatal traffic accidents in Michigan occurred on urban streets, 24.83 per cent being on Detroit streets and 23.03 per cent on other streets. Of the 52.14 per cent death total on rural roads 34.41 per cent was on state trunk lines and 17.73 per cent on other rural roads.

WHEN STATE LEGISLATURES MEET

Source: American Association of State Highway Officials

		s Only (4 States)	
Kentucky	Mississippi	South Carolina	Virginia
	Odd Years	Only (40 States)	
Alabama	Illinois	Montana	Pennsylvania
Arizona	Indiana	Nebraska	South Dakota
Arkansas	Iowa	Nevada	Tennessee
California	Kansas	New Hampshire	Texas
Colorado	Louisiana	New Mexico	Utah
Connecticut	Maine	North Carolina	Vermont
Delaware	Maryland	North Dakota	Washington
Florida	Michigan	Ohio	West Virginia
Georgia	Minnesota	Oklahoma	Wisconsin
Idaho	Missouri	Oregon	Wyoming
admity		ually (4 States)	,, ,B

Massachusetts New Iersev New York Rhode Island

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RELATED MOTOR VEHICLE DATA COMPARED WITH NATIONAL INCOME AND POPULATION Source: Public Roads Administration Data

	AN	WOAL REGISTRA	TION 1/	CUMU	CUMULATIVE DOMESTIC MARKET 2/			CUMULATIVE REPLACEMENT 2/			/	REALIZED 5/
YEAR	PASSENGER CARS	TRUCES	TOTAL	PASS ENGER CARS	TRUCKS	TOTAL	PASSENGER CARS	TRUCKS	TOTAL	1000 GALLENS	1000 PERSONS	HATIONAL INSIME \$1,000,000
1895 1896 1697 1898 1899	4 15 90 800 8,200		18 90 800 5,200	29 129 1,129 3,629		129 129 1,129 3,629	0 13 39 329 429		0 13 39 329 429	0 1 7 80 364	69,580 70,885 72,189 73,494 74,799	15,180 13,626 14,178 14,752 15,364
1900 1901 1902 1903 1904	7,800 14,800 23,000 32,920 54,590	410	7,600 14,800 23,000 32,920 55,000	7,821 14,821 23,821 35,056 57,475	411	7,821 14,621 23,821 35,056 57,886	21 21 821 2,136 2,065	1	21 81 821 2,136 2,866	1,053 2,220 3,749 5,761 10,285	76,129 77,747 79,365 80,983 82,601	16,156 17,170 18,444 19,595 20,090
1905 1906 1907 1908 1909	77,400 105,900 140,300 194,400 505,950	1,100 1,700 3,100 6,050	78,000 107,000 142,000 197,500 312,000	82,025 112,525 152,025 210,825 532,756	851 1,361 2,061 3,561 6,816	82,686 113,686 154,086 214,386 339,572	4,625 6,625 11,725 16,425 26,906	261 261 361 461 766	4,886 6,886 12,086 16,886 27,372	15,588 22,856 30,814 44,438 73,320	84,819 65,837 87,445 89,073 90,691	21,428 23,165 24,403 23,458 26,450
1910	459,500	10,000	468,500	506,856	18,816	519,672	48,356	2,816	51,172	114,314	92,267	28,166
1911	619,500	20,000	639,500	699,075	23,497	722,572	79,575	3,497	63,072	168,433	93,682	28,104
1912	902,600	41,400	944,000	1,045,165	45,357	1,088,522	140,565	3,957	144,522	247,328	95,097	23,422
1913	1,194,262	63,800	1,256,062	1,478,275	67,967	1,546,242	284,013	4,167	286,180	342,193	96,512	31,450
1914	1,625,739	85,600	1,711,339	1,995,854	85,952	2,081,806	370,115	352	370,467	487,732	97,928	31,213
1915	2,309,666	136,000	2,445,666	2,851,724	142,322	2,994,046	\$42,058	6,322	548,380	728,608	99,343	38,533
1916	3,297,396	215,000	3,512,996	4,516,782	215,832	4,532,614	1,018,786	832	1,019,618	1,074,977	100,758	38,739
1917	4,657,340	326,000	4,963,340	6,004,014	329,899	6,333,913	1,346,674	3,699	1,350,573	1,544,835	102,173	46,376
1918	5,621,617	525,000	6,146,617	6,910,587	546,841	7,457,428	1,288,970	21,641	1,310,811	2,022,237	103,588	56,956
1919	6,771,074	784,372	7,565,446	8,501,211	807,199	9,308,410	1,730,137	12,627	1,742,964	2,632,775	105,003	62,945
1920	8,225,859	1,006,062	9,231,941	10,260,493	1,099,081	11,359,574	2,034,634	92,999	2,127,633	3,323,499	106,422	68,434
1921	9,346,195	1,117,100	10,463,295	11,677,510	1,234,564	12,912,074	2,331,315	117,464	2,448,779	3,798,176	108,445	56,669
1922	10,890,112	1,346,263	12,236,375	13,846,695	1,462,157	15,328,852	2,956,583	133,894	3,090,477	4,503,728	109,890	57,171
1923	13,357,214	1,734,963	15,092,177	17,296,353	1,631,234	19,127,587	3,939,139	96,271	4,035,410	5,855,765	111,692	65,668
1924	15,492,727	2,148,936	17,638,663	20,265,064	2,171,789	22,436,853	4,772,337	25,653	4,798,190	7,866,689	113,727	67,003
925	17,544,274	2,489,929	20,034,203	23,684,136	2,569,653	26,273,989	6,139,862	99,924	6,239,786	9,586,840	115,578	70,051
926	19,269,500	2,833,734	22,137,334	27,178,927	3,002,933	30,181,860	7,880,327	164,199	8,044,526	9,786,984	117,136	73,523
927	20,280,051	2,938,058	23,268,109	29,783,418	3,333,380	33,116,806	9,503,367	545,350	9,648,697	10,593,881	118,197	73,966
928	21,441,035	3,188,868	24,639,921	33,179,934	3,712,918	36,892,852	11,738,901	524,030	12,262,931	12,193,570	119,862	75,904
929	23,192,015	3,461,435	26,653,450	37,316,839	4,801,271	41,517,510	14,124,224	739,636	14,864,060	14,177,420	121,526	79,498
930	23,140,915	3,577,985	26,718,200	39,653,220	4,614,561	44,467,781	16,712,305	1,036,576	17,748,881	14,751,172	123,091	72,398
931	22,429,033	3,557,320	25,986,363	41,698,006	4,923,590	46,615,596	19,262,973	1,366,270	20,629,243	15,404,531	124,113	60,203
932	20,960,478	3,325,792	24,295,270	42,754,362	5,111,427	47,865,809	21,785,904	1,784,635	23,570,539	14,247,879	124,974	46,708
933	20,751,097	3,357,872	24,103,969	44,229,739	5,379,544	49,809,283	23,478,642	2,026,672	25,505,314	14,224,321	125,770	44,713
934	21,613,690	3,609,480	25,223,170	46,223,502	5,828,370	52,051,872	24,609,812	2,218,890	26,828,702	15,292,012	126,626	51,560
935	22,658,029	3,856,762	26,514,791	48,265,379	6,398,586	55,663,965	26,607,350	2,541,624	29,149,174	16,264,077	127,521	56,254
936	24,270,915	4,251,673	26,522,588	52,723,430	7,048,583	59,772,013	26,452,515	2,796,910	31,249,425	17,855,454	126,429	65,246
937	25,526,449	4,514,845	30,041,292	56,366,816	7,738,257	64,105,073	30,840,367	3,223,414	34,063,781	19,218,121	129,257	69,419
938	25,339,710	4,513,200	29,852,910	58,177,645	8,090,571	66,268,216	32,837,935	3,577,371	36,415,306	19,504,621	130,129	62,450

- Includes Public and Exempt Vehicles, Data From Public Boads Administration.
- 2/ Automobile Mamufactures Association.
- 3/ Partly Setimated Public Roads Administration.
- 4/ Annual Midyeer Estimates, Duroou of the Consus.
- Mational Industrial Conference Board.

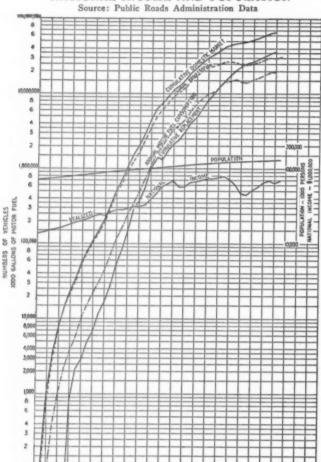
UNIT TRUCKS AND TRUCK COMBINATIONS

Loadmeter Data

Source: Public Roads Administration Data

Capacity		LOADED			-EMPTY			
Group	No.	Av.Wt.	Total Lb.	No.	Av.Wt.	Total	Av.Load Loaded Lb.	Average Carried Load All Trip Lb.
4 States								
Under 1 3/4 1 3/4 - 4 3/4 5 and over	167,625 25,771 12,851	7,995 14,072 25,313	1,340,126,281 362,654,466 325,294,927	125,980 13,134 3,484	4,491 7,648 12,463	565,740,169 100,455,359 43,421,223	3,504 6,424 12,850	2,000 4,256 10,109
All	206,247	9,833	2,028,075,674	142,598	4,976	709,616,751		2,632
Capacity		CR 0SS-			TARE		_	
Group	No.	Av.Wt.	Total Lb.	No.	Av.Wt.	Total Lb.	Total Average Carrie Load All Tr	a
4 States							200	
Under 1 3/4 1 3/4 - 4 3/4 5 and over	293,605 38,905 16,335	6,491 11,904 22,572	1,905,866,450 463,109,825 368,716,150	293,605 38,905 16,335	4,491 7,648 12,463	1,318,580,055 297,545,440 203,583,105	165,56	34,385
All	348,845	7,848	2,737,692,425	348,845	5,216	1,819,708,600	917,98	33,825

RELATED MOTOR VEHICLE DATA COMPARED WITH NATIONAL INCOME AND POPULATION



TRUCK SURVIVAL DATA Source: Public Roads Administration Data

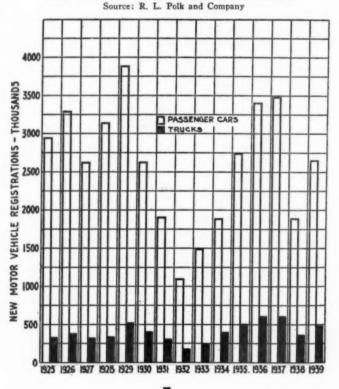
	Percent of Previous Years Registration	Percent	Annual Retirement Percent of	Automotive
Age	Required	Surviving	Original	News
0	0.00	100.00	0.00	100,00
1	1.70	98,30	1.70	99.80
2	3.60	94.76	3,54	37.51
3	6.60	88,51	6.25	78.62
4	7.70	81.69	6.82	78.62
5	9.80	73.68	8.01	70.95
6	12.00	64.84	8.84	69.57
7	14.20	55,63	9.21	72.95
8	16.60	46.40	9,23	56,30
9	19.10	37.54	8.86	57.53
10	21.90	29.32	8,22	
11	24.90	22,02	7.30	
18	28.10	15.83	6.19	
13	31.80	10.80	5.03	
14	35.90	6.92	3.88	
15	40.40	4.12	2.80	
16	46,10	2,22	1.90	
17	53.50	1.03	1.19	
18	62.80	0,38	0.65	
19	73.80	0.10	0.28	
20	86.00	0.01	0.09	
21	100.00	0.00	0.01	

State Road Taxes—In 1929 state road taxes and appropriations from general funds for state highways amounted to approximately \$72,000,000. In 1937 state road taxes totalled only \$775,000, while appropriations from general funds were only \$2,210,000.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS Source: R. L. Polk and Company

YEAR	PASSENGER CARS	TRUCKS	TOTAL
1925	2,943,636	333,150	3,276,786
1926	3,228,401	385,997	3,614,398
1927	2,623,538	327,965	2,951,503
1928	3,139,579	341,123	3,480,702
1929	3,880,247	526,625	4,406,872
1930	2,625,979	410,699	3,036,678
1931	1,908,141	313,884	2,222,025
1932	1,096,399	180,413	1,276,812
1953	1,493,794	245,869	1,739,663
1934	1,888,557	403,886	2,292,443
1935	2,743,908	510,683	3,254,591
1936	3,404,497	611,644	4,016,141
1937	3,483,752	618,249	4,102,001
1938	1,891,021	365,349	2,256,370
1939	2,653,377	486,748	3,140,125

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS



Early Pavements—Untreated wood blocks were first laid in 1839 in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Large stone blocks were laid on Broadway, New York City, in 1849. The first brick pavement is believed to have been laid in Charleston, W. Va., in 1872. Bituminous pavements using tar were first laid in the United States in 1866. A pavement resembling sheet asphalt was constructed in Newark, N. J., in 1870, and in 1877 Pennsylvania Ave. in Washington, D. C., was paved with a sheet asphalt mixture. In 1894 portland cement concrete pavement was constructed in Bellefontaine, O.

TRUCK SALES AND REGISTRATIONS

Estimated Survivals and Registrations For Each of Three Size Groups—Light—Medium—Heavy Source: Public Roads Administration Data

YEAR	ANTITUA	L DOMESTIC	MARKET SAI	B 1/		CUMMULATIVE DOMESTIC MARKET			ANNUA	L TRUCK REGIS	TRATIONS 2/	
	TOTAL	LIGHT	MEDIUM	HEAVY	TOTAL	LIGHT	MEDIUM	HEAVY	TOTAL	LICHT	MEDIUM	HEAVY
1904	411	230	161		411	230	181		410	229	181	
1905 1906 1907 1908 1909	450 800 700 1,500 3,255	254 265 405 862 1,950	196 215 295 616 1,305		861 1,361 2,061 3,561 6,816	484 769 1,174 2,056 4,006	377 592 887 1,505 2,810		600 1,100 1,700 3,100 6,050	337 622 968 1,790 3,556	263 478 738 1,310 2,494	
1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915	6,000 10,681 21,860 32,610 17,985 56,370	5,648 6,612 13,772 14,560 11,816 37,937	2,316 3,952 7,673 7,507 5,611 16,347	36 117 415 543 553 2,086	12,816 23,497 45,357 67,967 85,952 142,322	7,654 14,266 28,038 42,598 54,414 92,351	5,126 9,078 16,751 24,258 29,869 46,216	36 153 568 1,111 1,669 3,755	10,000 20,000 41,400 63,800 85,600 136,000	5,972 12,143 25,593 39,987 54,191 88,249	4,000 7,727 15,290 22,771 29,747 44,163	13 51 1,04 1,66 3,58
1916	75,510	50,722	19,774	3,014	215,832	143,073	65,990	6,769	215,000	148,521	65,736	6,74
1917	114,067	81,216	28,175	4,676	329,899	224,289	94,165	11,445	326,000	221,638	93,052	11,31
1918	216,942	160,105	47,944	8,895	546,841	384,392	142,109	20,340	525,000	369,038	136,434	19,52
1919	260,358	199,174	50,249	10,935	807,199	583,566	192,358	31,275	794,372	574,292	189,308	30,77
1920	291,882	236,424	46,701	8,757	1,099,081	819,990	239,059	40,032	1,006,082	750,606	218,831	36,64
1921	146,875	121,172	17,772	7,931	1,245,956	941,162	256,831	47,963	1,117,100	843,828	230,269	43,00
1922	247,516	212,123	28,217	7,178	1,493,474	1,153,285	285,048	55,141	1,375,725	1,062,357	262,574	50,79
1923	349,270	313,994	27,942	7,334	1,842,744	1,467,279	512,990	62,475	1,612,569	1,284,003	273,895	54,67
1924	340,679	311,040	20,441	9,198	2,185,423	1,778,319	533,431	71,673	2,134,724	1,738,655	325,994	70,07
1925	418,065	377,095	26,338	14,632	2,601,488	2,155,414	559,769	86,305	2,440,854	2,022,324	337,554	80,97
1926	412,638	365,597	32,598	14,443	3,014,126	2,521,011	392,367	100,748	2,764,222	2,311,992	359,835	92,39
1927	327,284	287,683	81,747	7,854	3,341,410	2,808,694	424,114	108,602	2,914,019	2,449,441	369,867	94,71
1928	379,423	335,410	36,804	7,209	3,720,633	3,144,104	460,918	115,811	3,113,999	2,631,329	385,746	96,98
1929	467,868	439,099	41,471	7,318	4,208,721	3,583,203	502,389	123,129	3,379,854	2,877,526	403,448	98,86
1930	413,290	376,507	31,410	5,373	4,622,011	3,959,710	533,799	128,502	3,486,019	2,986,497	402,603	96,91
1951	509,139	287,499	17,312	4,328	4,931,150	4,247,209	551,111	132,830	3,466,571	2,985,764	387,428	93,37
1952	187,840	172,249	12,398	3,193	5,118,990	4,419,458	563,509	136,023	3,229,315,	2,788,015	355,490	85,81
1953	268,117	245,327	19,841	2,949	5,367,107	4,664,785	583,350	138,972	3,227,357	2,794,622	349,479	83,25
1934	448,826	412,471	31,418	4,937	5,835,933	5,077,256	614,768	143,909	3,419,254	2,974,748	360,190	84,31
1936	570,216	524,029	33,643	12,544	6,406,149	5,601,285	648,411	136,453	3,647,474	3,189,208	369,186	89,08
1936	649,997	595,397	37,700	16,900	7,056,146	6,196,682	686,111	173,353	4,023,606	3,533,516	391,239	98,85
1937	689,674	624,155	40,691	24,626	7,745,820	6,820,837	726,802	198,181	4,255,296	3,747,141	399,281	108,87
1938	352,314	313,207	22,196	16,911	8,098,134	7,134,044	748,998	215,092	4,224,031	3,721,157	390,681	112,19
1939	545,750	475,694	36,203	\$1,653	8,643,884	7,609,938	787,201	246,745	4,442,000	3,910,666	404,534	126,80
1940	490,000	419,440	58,710	31,850	9,133,884	6,029,378	825,911	278,595	4,566,000	4,013,661	412,870	139,26
1941	494,000	417,450	41,496	35,074	9,627,884	6,446,808	867,407	313,669	4,689,000	4,113,789	422,447	152,76
1942	499,000	414,170	45,409	39,421	10,126,884	8,860,978	912,816	353,090	4,790,000	4,191,228	431,761	167,01
1945	503,000	411,454	48,791	42,755	10,629,884	9,272,432	961,607	395,848	4,678,000	4,255,072	441,277	181,65
1944	506,000	406,342	52,118	45,540	11,135,864	9,680,774	1,013,725	441,385	4,960,000	4,311,884	451,520	196,59
1945	509,000	404,655	55,481	48,864	11,644,884	10,085,429	1,069,206	490,249	5,040,000	4,365,055	462,761	212,18
1948 1947 1948 1949	512,000 515,000 517,000 519,000 521,000	401,408 398,095 394,988 391,845 387,624	59,592 62,315 65,142 67,989 71,377	51,200 54,590 56,870 59,166 61,999	12,156,984 12,671,984 13,188,984 13,707,984 14,228,984	10,486,837 10,884,932 11,279,920 11,671,765 12,059,389	1,128,598 1,190,913 1,256,055 1,324,044 1,395,421	541,449 596,039 652,909 712,075 774,074	5,116,000 5,182,000 5,246,000 5,304,000 5,367,000	4,415,192 4,451,250 4,486,692 4,516,163 4,548,687	474,950 487,008 499,607 512,513 586,340	227,85 243,74 259,70 273,52 291,97

- Column 1 total domestic market sales 1919 to 1936 represent United States production less exports, and years prior to 1919 estimated. Columns 2, 3 and 4 constitute a distribution of totals in column on the besis of data on factory sales by capacity 1919 to 1938 interpreted in the light of highway planning survey data on the 1936 and 1937 truck registrations by year models.
- 2/ Annual truck registrations; Totals as reported. Distribution to light, medium, and heavy on basis of estimated survivals by capacities and year models.

1938 SURVIVAL OF TRUCK FACTORY SALES

Source: Public Roads Administration Data

Year	Age	Totel	3/4 Ton or Less	1 - 11 Ton	1 - 2 Ton	2 - 21 Ton	2) - 3) Ton	5½ - 5 Ton	5 Ton	5 Ton And Over	Over 5 Ton And Special Types	Special Types
1918	20	32		15 149	3 27	3 32	2	1 12	1 9		0	
1919	19	316	00	TAA	61	06	4.7	To	•		•	
1920	18	1,223	233	624	134	98	49	49	24		12	
1921	17	1,578		896	58	115	41	34	49		37	
1922	16	5,515		3,248	97	307	249	74	127		52	
1923	15	17,573	2,909	11,903	990	618	516	279	190		168	
1924	14	30,041	4,497	21,516	1,416	569	989	252	459		343	
1925	13	60,162	8,809	42,246	3,175	1,345	1,803	669	863		1,252	
1926	12	88,145	15,717	54,957	7,440	3,165	2,886	873	1,429		1,678	
1927	11	109,444		70,384	6,409	6,014	3,652	985	909		1,703	
1928	10	172,692		91,851	32,889	8,930	6,396	1,392	651		2,661	
1929	9	310,387	53,254	29,576	196,594	10,667	12,587	3,245	895		3,569	
1930	8	278,396	67,219	14,397	171,931	7,645	10,620	2,975	508		3,101	
1931	7	241,531	60,759	2,725	161,003	4,737	6,406	2,521	504	1,120	2,876	2,260
1932	6	159,043	51,306	1,049	93,443	4,941	3,894	1,744	912	1,428	1,754	1,238
1933	5	264,179	72,964	658	168,166	11,690	5,694	2,107	427	981	2,473	1,919
1934	4	489,647	140,580	1,912	307,542	21,235	9,097	3,882	996	2,344	4,403	3,055
1935	3	647,898	221,237	1,999	372,270	25,624	9,263	3,197	1,456	3,385	12,852	10,923
1936	2	775,494	299,639	9,178	401,311	29,032	11,664	4,379	2,268	5,275	18,023	15,016
1937	1	931,394		21,213	433,656	29,914	18,648	6,065	3,909	9,091	29,550	24,568
1938	0	530,425	194,627	30,951	246,200	18,375	9,954	4,539	2,503	5,820	23,076	19,759
TOTAL		5,115,115	1,651,501	411,447	2,604,754	185,056	114,427	39,274	19,089	35,558	109,567	93,098
1958 REGISTR	MOITA	4,224,031	1,347,284	339,770	2,150,990	152,818	94,493	32,432	15,764	29,364	90,480	76,880

CHARACTERISTICS OF SINGLE-UNIT TRUCKS Loadmeter Data

Source: Public Roads Administration Data

		LOADED			IMPTY		Aver.	Aver
	No.	Av.Wt.	Total Lb.	No.	Av.Wt.	Total Lb.	Load Load- ed.	Loed all Trips
Texns Under 1-3/4 1-3/4 - 4-3/4 5 and Over	71,481 5,128 165	7,786 18,413 88,563	856,850,716 63,577,407 3,722,929	55,268 2,495 128	4,514 7,519 15,173	249,469,738 18,246,814 1,973,093	3,272 5,094 6,390	1,845 3,426 5,674
All	76,768	8,126	623,851,058	\$7,877	4,660	269,689,645	3,400	1,939
Ohio Under 1-3/4 1-3/4 - 4-3/4 5 and Over	55,065 10,921 805	8,821 14,646 17,593	485,728,365 159,943,790 18,570,020	49,907 6,581 417	4,508 7,708 9,138	224,974,839 50,729,363 3,809,746	4,313 6,938 8,457	2,282 4,329 5,749
A11	66,871	9,888	661,242,175	56,905	4,912	279,513,948	4,796	2,591
Wisconsin Under 1-3/4 1-3/4 - 4-3/4 5 and Over	29,120 4,596 559	6,696 11,727 17,882	194,978,204 53,896,967 9,996,088	13,491 1,915 267	4,190 6,901 10,592	56,521,718 13,215,945 2,828,089	2,505 4,826 7,290	1,718 3,407 4,934
All	34,275	7,553	258,671,259	15,673	4,630	78,565,752	2,895	1,986
Maryland Under 1-3/4 1-3/4 - 4-3/4 5 and Over	11,959 3,743 486	8,602 14,877 21,188	102,868,996 55,683,884 10,297,539	7,320 1,586 213	4,751 7,983 12,899	34,773,874 12,661,099 2,747,580	3,851 6,894 8,290	2,389 4,848 5,764
All	16,188	10,431	168,850,419	9,119	5,503	50,182,553	4,687	2,998
4 States Under 1-3/4 1-3/4 - 4-3/4 5 and Over	167,625 24,382 2,095	7,995 13,662 18,896	1,340,126,281 333,102,048 39,586,576	125,980 12,575 1,019	4,491 7,543 11,147	565,740,169 94,853,221 11,358,508	3,504 6,119 7,749	2,000 4,037 5,213
All	194,102	8,824	1,712,814,905	139,574	4,814	671,951,898	3,878	2,256
		GROSS			TARE			
	No.	Av.Wt.	Total Lb.	No.	Av.Wt	Total		arried oed Lb.
Texas Under 1-3/4 1-3/4 - 4-3/4 5 and Over	126,743 7,615 287	6,359 10,745 19,846	805,020,454 81,824,221 5,696,022	126,743 7,615 287	4,514 7,319 16,173	572,117,9 55,734,1 4,641,6	02 233 85 26 51 1	,902,552 ,090,036 ,054,371
All	134,648	6,636	893,540,697	134,645	4,697	632,493,7	38 261	,046,959
Ohio Under 1-3/4				1				
1-3/4 - 4-3/4 5 and Over	104,972 17,508 1,302	6,770 12,037 14,885	710,703,204 210,673,153 19,379,766	104,972 17,502 1,502	4,508 7,708 9,136	473,213,7 134,905,4 11,895,0	16 75	,489,428 ,767,737 ,484,694
1-3/4 - 4-3/4	17,502	18,037	210,673,153	17,502	4,508 7,708 9,136 5,009	134,905,4	16 75 72 7	,767,737
1-3/4 - 4-3/4 5 and Over	1,302	14,885	210,673,153	1,502	9,136	134,905,4	16 75 72 7 64 320	,767,737
1-3/4 - 4-3/4 5 and Over All Wisconsin Under 1-3/4 1-3/6 - 4-3/4	17,508 1,302 123,776 42,611 6,511	12,037 14,885 7,600 5,902 10,208	210,673,153 19,379,766 940,756,123 251,499,922 67,112,918	17,502 1,302 123,776 42,611 6,511	9,136 5,009 4,190 6,901	134,905,4 11,895,0 620,014,2	16 75 72 7 64 320 90 72 11 22 92 4	,767,737 ,484,694 ,741,359 ,959,832 ,180,501
1-3/4 - 4-3/4 5 and Over All Wisconsin Under 1-3/4 1-3/4 - 4-5/4 5 and Over	17,502 1,302 123,776 42,611 6,511 826 49,948	12,037 14,885 7,600 5,902 10,308 15,526	210,673,153 19,379,766 940,756,123 251,499,922 67,112,912 12,624,177	17,502 1,302 123,776 42,611 6,511 826	5,009 4,190 6,901 10,592	134,905,4 11,895,0 620,014,2 178,540,0 44,932,4 8,748,9	16 75 72 7 64 320 90 72 11 22 92 4 93 99	,767,737 ,484,694 ,741,359 ,959,832 ,180,501 ,075,185
1-3/4 - 4-3/4 5 and Over All Wisconsin Under 1-3/4 1-3/4 - 4-3/4 5 and Over All Maryland Under 1-3/4 1-3/4 - 4-5/4	17,502 1,302 123,776 42,611 6,511 826 49,948 19,279 5,329	12,037 14,885 7,600 5,902 10,308 15,526 6,636 7,140 12,025	210,673,153 19,379,766 940,756,123 251,499,922 67,112,912 12,624,177 331,437,011 137,642,870 68,344,963	17,502 1,302 123,776 42,611 6,511 826 49,948 19,279 5,329	9,136 5,009 4,190 6,901 10,592 4,649 4,751 7,963	134,903,4 11,895,0 620,014,2 178,540,0 44,932,4 8,746,9 232,221,4	16 75 772 7 664 320 90 72 11 22 92 4 93 99 29 46 007 25 01 4	,767,737 ,484,694 ,741,359 ,959,832 ,180,501 ,075,185 ,215,518
1-3/4 - 4-3/4 5 and Over All Wisconsin Under 1-3/4 1-3/4 - 4-3/4 5 and Over All Meryland Under 1-3/4 1-3/4 - 4-3/4 5 and Over	17,502 1,302 123,776 42,611 6,511 626 49,948 19,279 5,329 699	12,037 14,885 7,600 5,902 10,308 15,526 6,636 7,140 12,025 18,663	210,673,153 19,379,766 940,756,123 251,499,922 67,112,912 12,624,177 331,437,011 137,542,870 65,344,983 13,045,110	17,502 1,302 123,776 42,611 6,511 826 49,948 19,279 5,329 699	9,136 5,009 4,190 6,901 10,592 4,649 4,751 7,963 12,899	134,903,4 11,895,0 620,014,2 178,540,0 44,932,4 8,748,9 232,221,4 91,594,5 42,541,4 9,016,4	16 75 77 764 320 90 72 11 22 92 46 97 25 99 46 97 25 58 75 1 149	,767,737 ,484,694 ,741,359 ,959,832 ,180,501 ,075,185 ,215,518 ,048,341 ,603,576 ,028,718

Initial and Stage Mileage on Federal-Aid System—The following tabulation shows the percentage of initial and stage mileage on the Federal-aid system improved with Federal-aid funds and percentage dis-tribution of miles of initial and stage Fed-eral-aid improvement on the Federal-aid highway system: highway system:

	rcentage of initial	Percentage of stage
******************************	100.0	****
******************************	99.7	0.3
*******************************	99.1	.9
***************************************	97.0	3.0
***************************************	95.0	5.0
***************************************	93.1	6.9
***************************************	86.0	14.0
*******************************	80.4	19.6
	78.0	22.0
	75 7	24.3
************************	71.4	28.6
	68.6	31.4
	63.8	36.2
	60.6	39.4
	56.7	43.3
	48.7	51.3
***************************************	44.0	56.0
		100.0 99.7 99.1 97.0 95.0 93.1 86.0 80.4 78.0 75.7 71.4 68.6 63.8 60.6 56.7 48.7

Shift in Current Road Revenue-The current revenue for all rural roads shifted as follows from 1921 to 1931:

	rcent of 1921	total 1931
Property taxes	71 18 11	35 51 14
	100	100

W. P. A. Road and Street Projects in 1939-Federal expenditures on highway, road and street projects for the fiscal year 1939 amounted to \$881,448,000. The types of projects and expenditures were as follows:

Highways and rural roads.	\$203,840,000
Roadside improvements	34,220,000
Bridges and viaducts	6.851,000
Streets and alleys	167,278,000
Sidewalks	
Grade crossing eliminations	S,
number	5
Other projects*	447,321,000

^{*}Includes projects classifiable under more than one heading above.

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS OF SINGLE-UNIT AND COMBINATION TRUCKS

From an Analysis of Road Use and Loadometer Data Source: Public Roads Administration Data



EXTENT AND USE OF MOTOR VEHICLES BY RAILROADS

Source: Motor Bus and Motor Truck Operation, 140 I.C.C. 685

Item	Class I rail- roads (direct owner- ship)	Class I rail- road subsidi- aries	Class I rail- road con- tract opera- tions i	Class III and III rail- roads	Class II and III rail- road subsidi- aries	Class II and III con- tract opera- tions 2	Total
Busses operated; Line service Terminal service Route mileage, line serv-	5 3	487	1, 253 1, 511	9	9	48 19	1, 811 1, 533
fco	57	10, 810	11,440	129	93	398	22, 927
Line service Terminal service Route mileage, line serv-	5 21	41 14	158 1,882		2	40 13	248 1, 930
ico	(1)	465	2,980		11	1, 108	4, 472

Designated in report as "operated by others in connection with class I carriers."
 Designated in report as "operated by others in connection with the class II and III carriers."
 No data given.

CHARCTERISTICS OF TRUCK-TRAILER AND TRAC-TRUCK SEMI-TRAILER COMBINATIONS

Loadmeter Data Source: Public Roads Administration Data

		LOADED		1	EMPTY			Average
	No.	Av.Wt.	Total Lb.	No.	Av.Wt.	Total Lb.	Load Loaded	Load Al Trips
Wisconsin Under 5 5 and Over	869 9,367	19,025		320 1,976	9,253 12,850	2,961,002 25,392,438	9,795 13,360	7,159 11,033
All	10,236	25,602	262,065,114	2,296	12,349	28,353,440	13,058	10,665
Maryland Under 5 5 and Over	520 1,389 1,909	24,999 28,939 27,866	12,999,399	259 489 728	11,051	2,641,136 6,670,277	13,948	9,556 11,315
	1,000	67,000	53,195,655	728	12,790	9,311,415	14,930	10,808
Under 5 5 and Over	1,389 10,756	21,276 26,563	29,552,418 285,708,351	559 2,465	10,022	5,602,138 32,062,715	11,254 13,556	8,024
All	12,145	25,958	315,260,769	3,024	12,455	37,664,853	13,292	10,643
		GROSS			TARE			
	No.	Av.Wt.	Total	No.	Av.Wt.	Total Lb.		ried d Lb.
Wisconsin Under 5 5 and Over	1,189	16,412 23,883	19,514,021 270,904,533	1,189	9,253 12,850	11,001,817		12,204 46,983
All	12,532	12,174	290,418,554	12,532	12,509	156,759,567	133,6	59,187
Maryland Under 5 5 and Over	759 1,878	20,607	15,640,535 46,866,533	759 1,878	11,051 15,641	8,387,709 25,617,798	7,21	52,826 18,735
All	2,637	23,704	62,507,068	2,637	12,896	34,005,507	28,50	01,561
2 States Under 5 5 and Over	1,948	18,046 24,035	35,153,556 317,771,066	1,948	10,022	19,522,856 171,965,547	15,63	51,700 05,519
All	15,169	23,266	352,925,622	15,169	12,624	191,488,403	161,43	7,219

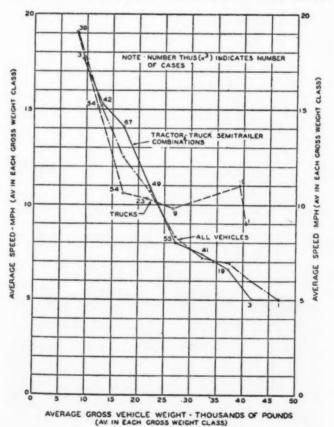
Toll Stops Within 50 Miles of New York-There are at least 16 toll stops within 50 miles of New York City. These include the following, with their prices: Henry Hudson Bridge, 10c; Fleetwood Bridge, 10c; Merritt Parkway, 10c; Perkins Memorial Drive (up Bear Mountain), 10c; Marine Parkway Bridge (Brooklyn to Rockaway), 10c; Far Rockaway-At-lantic Beach Bridge, 25c; Whitestone Bridge (Queens to the Bronx), 25c; Triborough Bridge, 25c; the Jones Beach Causeways, 25c; Holland Tunnel, 50c; Lincoln Tunnel, 50c; George Washington Bridge, 50c; Bayonne Bridge (Staten Island to Bayonne), 50c; Goethals Bridge (Staten Island to Elizabeth), 50c; Outerbridge Crossing (Staten Island to Perth Amboy), 50c; Bear Mountain Bridge, 80c for car and driver, plus 10c for each passenger.

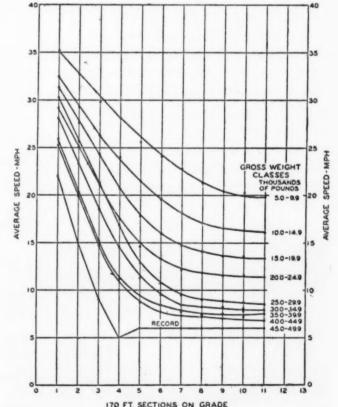
Expenditures on Blue Ridge and Natchez Trace Parkways-Up to Feb. 1 1940, \$18,628,700 had been expended on the Blue Ridge Parkway in North Carolina and Virginia and \$4,554,066 had been spent on the Natchez Trace Parkway in Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. Of the total expenditures on the Blue Ridge Parkway, \$17,036,406 were from Federal funds and the remainder was state costs. On the Natchez Trace Parkway the Federal costs were \$3,811,106, and the state costs were \$742,960.

VARIATION OF SPEED WITH GROSS WEIGHT Minimum Speed on a Six Per Cent Grade

Source: U. S. Bureau of Public Roads-Division of Highway Transport

VARIATION OF SPEED ON A SIX PER CENT GRADE Source: U. S. Bureau of Public Roads-Division of Highway Transport





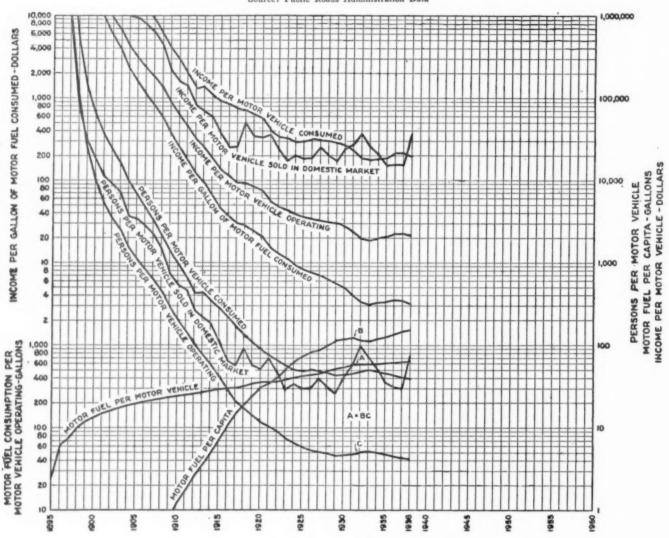
NUMBER OF LOADED SINGLE TRUCKS

NUMBER OF TRUCKS

Visit Visit Visit Visit Visit Visit Visit

5.8

TRENDS IN TYPICAL INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF BASIC ANNUAL DATA ON MOTOR VEHICLE MANUFACTURE AND USE Source: Public Roads Administration Data



Percent

STATE MOTOR-VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS-1939

Source:	Public	Roads	Administration.	Issued	May	1.	1940	

Source: Public Roads Administration, Issued May I,	1940
Total Registered Motor Vehicles, Public, Private and Commercial	31,009,870
Private and Commercial Vehicles	
Motor Vehicles: Total motor vehicles	30,615,087
Passenger motor vehicles:	04 004 005
Total	26,201,395
Automobiles (including taxicabs)	26,142,144
Motor busses	59,251
Motor trucks, tractors trucks, etc	4,413,692
Other Registered Vehicles:	
Trailers and semi-trailers	1,193,085
Motorcycles	117,619
Publicly Owned Vehicles Federal: Motor vehicles Trailers and semi-trailers State, County, and Municipal: Motor vehicles Trailers, and semi-trailers Motorcycles	273,513 9,528
Dealers' Registrations and Plates Regular Registrations Extra Sets of Plates	142,034 82,403
1938 Total Registered Motor Vehicles, Private and Commercial Only	29,485,680
Year's Change in Private and Commercial Motor- Vehicle Registrations	,,
Increase or Decrease Percentage Change	1,129,407 3.8

MOTOR-FUEL CONSUMPTION-1939

414.	O T O TO		4	A PO C TATE T	TION	4 43	02	
Source:	Public	Roads	Admini	stration,	Issued	May	1,	1940
ate Per	Callo	n on T)ec 31	1030				\$0.0396

Dodies - a mone atomos anaministration, accord as	-, -,
Tax Rate Per Gallon on Dec. 31, 1939	\$0.0396
Gross Amount Reported.	22,685,056,000
Amount Exempted from Payment of Tax	
Gross Amount Assessed for Taxation	21,981,452,000
Amount Subject to Refund of Entire Tax	1,214,939,000
Net Amount Taxed:	
Total	20,766,513,000
At prevailing rate	20,638,398,000
At other rates:	
Rate per gallon	
Amount	
Amount Taxed at Prevailing Rate During 1939	19,504,621,000
Increase or Decrease During 1939:	
Amount	1 133 777 000

ANNUAL MILEAGE DECREASES WITH AGE OF CAR Source: Automobile Facts and Figures, 1939

0		TI I	7					1	1	2)		0			60 0 0 0 1 15TH	
13.00 Age in Years	0.1	MI	L	8	2	3		1	À	80	. 2	70	X	1	Annual Mileage	Age in Years	Annua Mileage
1							*								13,000 11,800	9	
3															10,600	11	4,10
4			ė											*	9,600 8,700	13	0,00
6															7,800	15	
8															6,900	Average, all ages	

(1)—From Preliminary Data Obtained in Statewide Highway Planning Surveys in 15 States in Cooperation With the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads

ER OF LOA

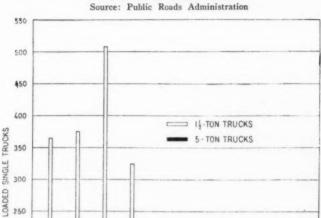
100

50

70

72. 74

WIDTHS OF LOADED SINGLE TRUCKS OF TWO RATED CAPACITIES



LOADS CARRIED BY TWO RATED CAPACITIES OF TRUCKS

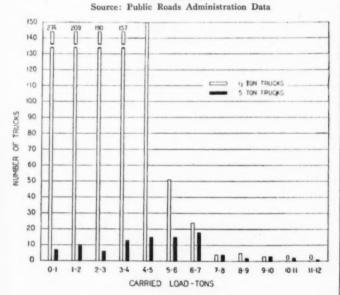
OVER-ALL WIDTH - FEET

80 82

84

86

76- 78



VISITORS TO NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS Source: Hearings on H. R. 7891—76th Congress

	1934	1938	1939
Visitors to national parks	3, 965, 720 1, 170, 418 30, 343 1, 116, 037 37, 678 17, 010	6, 571, 330 2, 313, 630 864, 796 2, 877, 685 152, 974 2, 888, 503 564, 800	6, 804, 216 2, 566, 452 683, 194 2, 008, 121 128, 618 2, 650, 871 611, 895 1, 000
Total	6, 337, 206	16, 233, 688	15, 454, 367



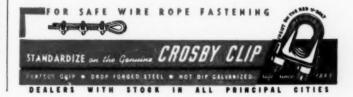
We Build Derricks For Every Kind of Service

The high speed material handling of today requires the absolute "tops" in derrick design and construction. The AMERICAN Line contains derricks built to meet every requirement — Stiffleg, Guy, Self-Supporting, Tower and Barge. The world-wide and steadily increasing demand for AMERICAN Derricks is a sure sign that the service they render is uniformly satisfactory.

Write for catalog D-1.

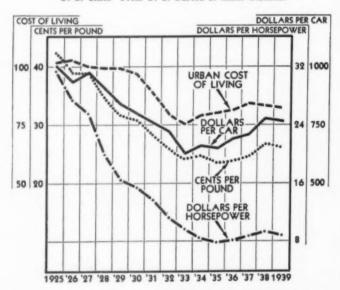


SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA AMERICAN TERRY DERRICK CO. CHICAGO



TRENDS IN AUTOMOBILE PRICES SINCE 1925

Source: Automobile Manufacturers' Association. Urban Cost of Living all U. S. Cities—From U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



Note: Average Prices are based on the delivered price at factory (including standard equipment and federal taxes) of the cheapest 4 or 5 passenger closed model of each make and are weighted by the relative total number of new car registrations of each make. Delivered price prior to 1936 computed from ratio of factory list price to delivered price in 1936 and 1937.

INTERRELATIONSHIPS IN BASIC MOTOR VEHICLE

Source: From Public Roads Administration Data

Persons Per Vehicle	I	ional come Per pita	Motor Fuel Per Capita	Motor Fuel Per Vehicle Operating	Hational Income Per Gallon Of Motor Fuel	Year
17,395,000 4,430,313 802,100 91,868 23,375	\$	189 192 196 201 205	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	48 63 78 100 120	13,628,000. 2,025,428 184,401 40,010	1695 1696 1897 1898 1899
9,760		212	0.01	136	15,345	1900
5,253		221	0.05	150	7,734	1901
3,451		232	0.05	163	4,920	1908
2,460		242	0.07	175	3,401	1903
1,508		243	0.12	187	1,953	1904
1,080		254	0.18	199	1,380	1905
808		270	0.26	208	1,041	1906
616		279	0.35	817	792	1907
481		263	0.50	825	588	1908
291		292	0.81	835	361	1909
197		306	1.24	244	246	1910
146		300	1.73	254	173	1911
101		309	2.60	262	119	1912
76.7		586	5.55	872	91.91	1913
57.2		319	4.98	285	64.00	1914
40.6		327	7.34	298	44.64	1915
28.7		384	10.7	306	36.04	1916
20.5		454	15.1	310	30.02	1917
16.9		550	19.5	329	28.16	1918
13.9		899	25.1	348	23.91	1919
11.5 10.4 8.98 7.40 6.45		524 520 599 598	31.8 35.0 41.0 52.4 63.9	360 363 368 368 412	20.59 14.93 12.69 11.81 9.82	1920 1921 1922 1923 1924
5.76		610	74.4	429	8.16	1925
5.29		631	83.6	448	7.51	1926
5.08		626	89.6	455	6.98	1927
4.07		633	102	66 5	6.22	1928
4.56		654	117	538	5.61	1929
4.61 4.78 5.14 5.22 5.08		588 485 374 356 407	120 124 114 113	558 593 586 590 606	4.91 3.91 3.26 3.14 3.37	1930 1931 1932 1933 1934
4.81		441	128	613	3.46	1935
4.50		508	139	626	3.65	1936
4.30		537	149	640	3.61	1937
4.36		480	150	653	3.20	1938

Motor Trucks in 1939—During 1939 4,460,000 motor trucks were in use. The total special motor truck taxes amounted to \$421,000,000. The number of truck drivers was 3,760,000.

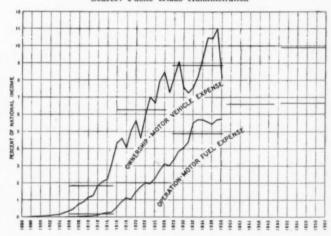
TRENDS IN AUTOMOBILE OPERATING COSTS SINCE 1925

Source: Automobile Manufacturers' Association INDEX 1004-100 INDEX 1926=100 120 120 GASOLINE (MILES PER GALLON) 100 100 80 80 60 60 50 50 AIRS REP 40 40 TIRES & 30 30 25

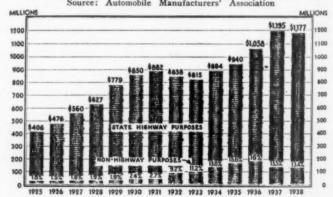
Note: Total Direct is Gasoline, Oil, Tires and Tubes, and Repairs Only. Gasoline is the Only Series Not on a Cost per Mile Basis. This Series Includes Those Fleets Which Reported Gasoline Cost as Well as Those Reporting Consumption. Average Gasoline Prices in 50 Cities, Published by the American Petroleum Institute, Were Used in Reducing Dollar Costs to Gallons Before Combining. Indexes are Cumulative Geometric Averages of Link Relatives. This Was Considered the Most Practical Type of Average, as All Fleets Did Not Report Figures For All Years. Only 5 Fleets Had Comparable Data to 1926.

1925 '26 '27 '28 '29 '30 '31 '32 '33 '34 '35 '36 '37 1938

PER CENT OF NATIONAL INCOME Annual Trend With Trend in 11-Year Plateaus Source: Public Roads Administration



ONE OUT OF EVERY EIGHT AUTOMOBILE TAX DOLLARS USED FOR NON-HIGHWAY PURPOSES Source: Automobile Manufacturers' Association



Note: Taxes Include State Motor Vehicle Registration Receipts, Special Motor Carrier Taxes, and Gas Taxes



Barrell ArVia.

GOOD ROADS
AT LOW COST

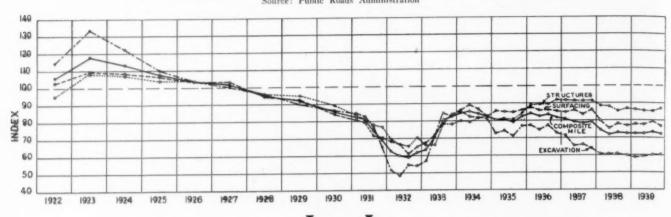
"Tractionized" Tarvia pavement is lastingly smooth and skid-safe—the kind of road motorists like to travel.

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In Canada: THE BARRETT COMPANY, LTD., Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouves

CONSOLIDATED INDEX OF HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION PRICE TRENDS Source: Public Roads Administration



COST OF RIGHT-OF-WAY ON STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEMS BY STATES BY YEARS Source: American Association of State Highway Officials in Hearings on H. R. 7891

State	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939.	Total
Alabama						\$110,000	\$140,000	\$425, 000 82, 340	\$360, 000 64, 664	\$250, 000 57, 118	\$1, 285, 00 632, 36
Arizona	\$34, 130	\$70, 380	\$38, 689	\$41,699	\$56, 175	89, 335	77, 829		235, 086	82, 455	2, 152, 13
Arkansos	401, 009	275, 677	37, 735	215, 922	254, 544	208, 054	262, 578	128, 575 3, 550, 437	3, 325, 829	1, 981, 794	30 745 56
California	2, 560, 306	1, 886, 839	2, 516, 411	3, 027, 910	3, 450, 721	4, 234, 925 136, 448	4, 210, 390 350, 953	394, 043	375, 704	311, 142	30, 745, 56 2, 286, 30
Colorado	**********	*********	************	*************	1 718, 104	1, 018, 437	1, 832, 544	1, 270, 197	506, 735	607, 320	11, 816, 25
Connections	700, 434	817, 716	1, 717, 386	1, 098, 144	2, 242, 338	116, 904	68, 494	40, 940	65, 277	001,040	613, 13
Delaware	*********		***********	************	321, 516	167, 215	187, 637	360, 197	308, 649	389, 102	2, 053, 80
Florida	105, 522	142, 317	127, 954	117, 830	144, 081	127, 513	116, 411	120, 979	214, 618	228, 590	1, 144, 88
Georgia	20, 239	49, 162	115, 605	67, 339	49, 131 71, 981		115, 227	48, 675	159, 624	220,000	944, 79
daho	*********			3 387, 343		161, 940 834, 060	664, 548	728, 897	1, 029, 768	388, 382	7, 941, 12
Minole	810, 012	1, 107, 381	807, 966	454, 729	508, 786 4 2, 134, 039	803, 500	1, 355, 190	663, 785	815, 490	762, 827	7, 543, 82
		1 1, 008, 996			2, 134, 039	644, 002	549, 270	628, 534	626, 475	863, 700	15, 472, 01
lowa	**********		*********	*******	12, 100, 030	1994, 002	1, 662, 903	803, 258	544, 525	676, 642	3, 687, 32
Cansas						235, 200	216, 000	99, 000	217, 800	120, 000	1, 357, 80
Kentucky	220, 000		244, 800			230, 200	210, 000	99,000	211,000	120,000	4 1, 813, 00
Louisiana	*********		***********		***********	70 JET	183, 529	164, 913	132, 073	90, 499	980, 10
Maine	03, 168	98, 290	102, 270	56, 153	16, 551 656, 776	72, 657	614, 112	283, 899	375, 379	80, 200	4, 064, 58
Maryland	411, 092	414, 328	838, 492	134, 033		336, 476	977, 229	769, 149	549, 169	486, 244	9, 186, 06
Massachusetts		646, 542	1, 420, 993	1, 338, 589	1, 553, 319	1, 100, 742		1, 640, 784	2, 419, 641	2, 336, 236	7 37, 337, 30
Michigan	2, 652, 207	3, 972, 299	3, 916, 428	2, 473, 855	1, 658, 669	2, 488, 567	3, 238, 755 1, 291, 115	1, 520, 536	1, 469, 195	703, 769	15, 313, 66
Minnesota	2, 065, 162	2, 977, 484	1, 917, 171	1, 219, 708	1, 039, 824	1, 109, 608	1, 291, 115	1, 320, 336	783, 146	1, 079, 213	4, 802, 42
Mississippi		185, 570	116, 197	152, 110	345, 680	431, 095	706, 899	146, 070	333, 196	320, 467	7, 899, 76
Missouri	1, 225, 506	1, 155, 222	1, 317, 252	1, 253, 000	1, 155, 236	286, 915			138, 299	157, 115	2, 379, 73
Montana	244, 600	354, 383	225, 981	370, 417	260, 490	159, 598	302, 605	166, 145	389, 473	320, 176	3, 217, 12
Nebraska	130, 554	287, 778	420, 130	280, 948	301, 541	508, 188	248, 462	329, 871	33, 545	46, 074	365, 88
Nevada				41, 557	27, 794	22, 904	33, 543	160, 465	103, 076	130, 661	792, 93
N FF	The second secon	*********	*********	68, 850	103, 333	127, 890	139, 088	120, 028	1, 083, 414	2, 195, 090	42, 887, 100
Now Tenney	5, 586, 633		12, 244, 049	4, 899, 158	2, 826, 892	2, 189, 996	1, 869, 656	1, 790, 818	30,000	31, 461	61, 46
			**********	**********	**********	***********	***********	***********	30,000	31, 101	13, 628, 78
Now York			*********	3, 648, 671	3, 230, 245	2, 749, 695	2, 020, 361	1, 979, 812	216 100	258, 529	989, 17
North Carolina			88, 776	50, 714	67, 005	68, 650	69, 018	170, 286 54, 635	216, 199 52, 655	100,000	704, 470
N'Arth Fightots				***********	* 322, 536	79, 557	95, 093		814, 876	1, 175, 071	7, 342, 613
Oblo	383, 310	645, 921	1, 174, 357	493, 112	530, 336	404, 090	894, 704	826, 836	384, 422	161, 871	1, 442, 99
Oklahoma			*********	*********	*******	178, 942	350, 196	367, 565	581, 755	554, 687	2, 753, 58
Openion			**********	********	10 639, 592	159, 040	132, 572	685, 941 2, 364, 117	2, 821, 801	2, 366, 736	22, 373, 22
Desperation			********		1112,020, 172	1, 372, 455	1, 427, 942	155, 000	77, 000	80,000	1, 772, 000
Phode Island	180, 000	256, 000	130,000	150,000	180, 000	234, 000		322, 992	499, 776	474, 048	2, 213, 510
South Carolina		**********	483, 612	170, 988	76, 232	80, 635	105, 227		96,000	8/3, 010	456, 000
Bouth Dakota		********	********	29,000	77,000	84, 000	74, 000	.96,,000	80,000	*********	(17)
Tennessee	*********	mp	*********	*********			**********	*****************************	1, 246, 806	1, 171, 841	13, 869, 661
Texas					13 7, 764, 593	1, 018, 681	1, 571, 132	1, 095, 948			
Utah		285, 834	\$90,065	\$67, 652	\$112, 539	\$202, 596	\$282,962	\$149, 919	\$139, 781	\$147, 728	\$1, 325, 075
Vermont.		15, 916	27, 131	41, 430	11,061	33, 205	50, 232	81, 863	39, 087		299, 925
Virginia.		1, 018, 208	722, 638	740, 650	739, 915	471, 092	560, 613	512, 203	817, 990	601, 948	6, 889, 260
Washington	454, 462	356, 941	938, 811	524, 254	315, 475	529, 985	182, 180	252, 978	306, 470	784, 836	4, 646, 393
West Virginia	415, 048	468, 833	494, 833	291, 588	97, 890	404, 370	484, 751	525, 000	576, 222	820, 917	4, 580, 453
Wisconsin	752, 218	986, 709	1, 479, 613	1, 062, 808	418, 644	489, 202	795, 096	807, 431	643, 638	711, 786	8, 147, 141
Wyoming	7,043	5, 818	12, 487	52, 721	27, 148	00, 242	72, 809	47, 222	40, 413	29, 537	355, 440
A Ammerican services and services are services and servic	11 21 20	9,010						28, 176, 388		24, 645, 614	314, 516, 668
			33, 787, 821	25, 022, 879	58, 657, 940	26, 342, 696	31, 390, 161		26, 944, 800		

1985-36. For 10-year period. 7 Includes \$10,539,502 county expenditures not distributed by years.

NOTE.—Columns containing no amounts mean no report available for those years

VALUE OF ALL CONSTRUCTION, 1919 TO 1938
Source: National Bureau of Economic Research and U. S.
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Bureau of Lobor Statistics

		(TE STITUOUS OF GOLDSLA)												
Year	Total	Residen- tial	Private nonresi- dential	Public Works	Year	Total	Residen- tial	Private nonresi- dential	Public Works					
1919	3, 916 6, 336 6, 105 8, 383 9, 643 10, 490 11, 810 11, 562 11, 787 11, 572	1, 732 1, 439 2, 241 3, 524 4, 422 4, 713 5, 202 4, 767 4, 524 4, 255	2, 762 3, 129 2, 186 2, 783 3, 300 3, 513 4, 062 4, 366 4, 477 4, 385	1, 422 1, 714 1, 678 2, 076 1, 921 2, 346 2, 346 2, 470 2, 786 2, 932	1999	10, 519 8, 628 6, 109 3, 496 3, 230 4, 364 5, 068 7, 065 8, 257 8, 054	3, Q10 1, 806 1, 262 444 392 458, 923 1, 658 1, 719 1, 846	4, 581 3, 800 2, 232 1, 097 938 1, 180 1, 461 2, 138 3, 341 2, 503	2, kin 3, tin 2, di 1, 90 2, 72 2, 68 3, 19 3, 70					

DAILY TEMPERATURE RANGE In Degrees F. Source: U. S. Weather Bureau Computations

Place	Period Of Record Tears	Average Daily Maximum	Average Daily Minimum	Average Daily Range
San Francisco	59	62.4	50.2	12.2
New Orleans	59	76.9	62.0	14.0
St. Louis	58			17.0
Chicago	62	56.6	41.8	14.8
New York City	46	59.6	45.0	14.6

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research, 1919 to 1933, and BLS, 1926 to 1938.

Note: These Figures Provide the Average Daily Range and Not the Extremes

FLEXIBILITY

to apple itself on every job set-up.

... to propel to ward or reverse instantly at the touch of me hand lever

... to steer in warp or wide turns
... to hoist and wing, while propelling and steering

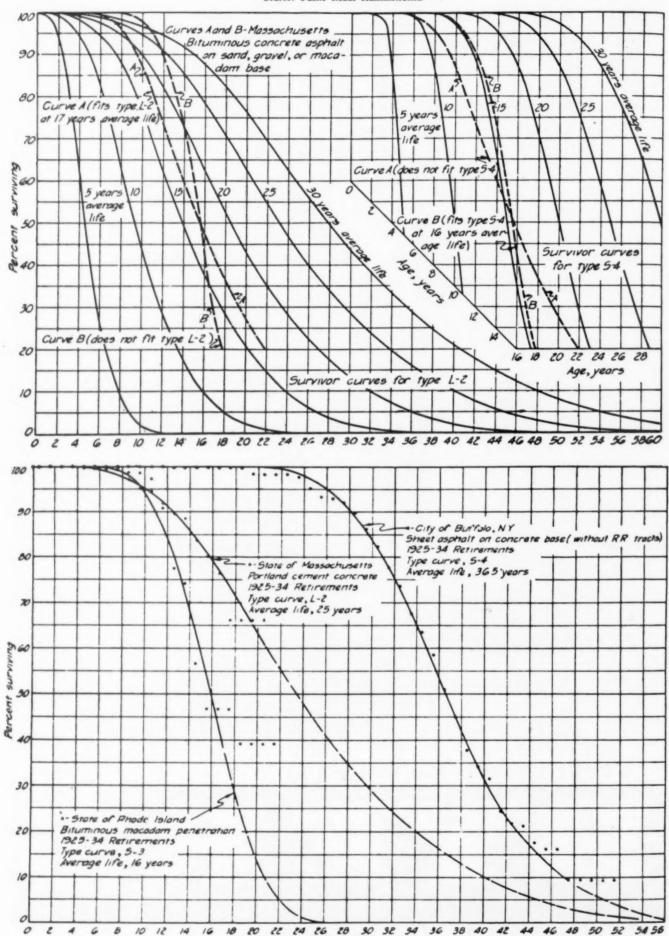
... to concentrate full power on one operation ... to help win ... profit on close margin jobs



11 Fully convertible models in 3/8-1/2-5/8-3/4 yd. sizes

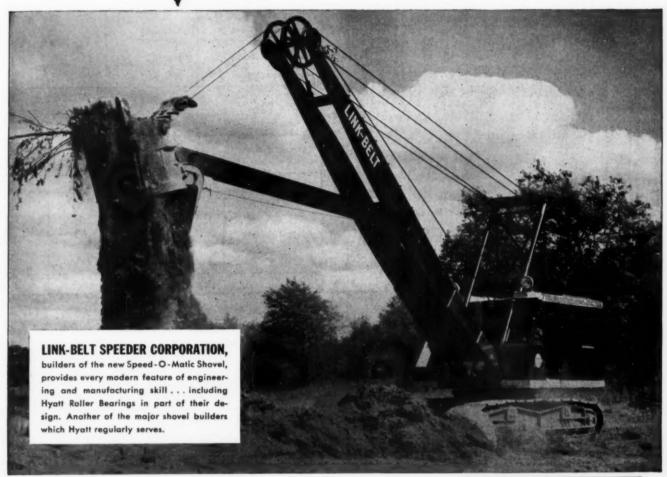
RAVENNA, OHIO

SPECIALIZING IN Partable SHOVELS AND CRANES

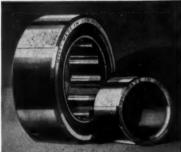


Age, years

Cloudy MAKING THE GRADE



WITH HYATTS ON THE JOB, mechanical equipment moves forward relentlessly . . . drives ahead . . . makes the grade. Depending on Hyatts to take the load, to conserve power, to keep them rolling, modern machines are forever free from bearing wear and care. Look to Hyatts to serve you best! Hyatt Bearings Division, General Motors Sales Corporation, Harrison, New Jersey; Chicago, Pittsburgh, Detroit and San Francisco.

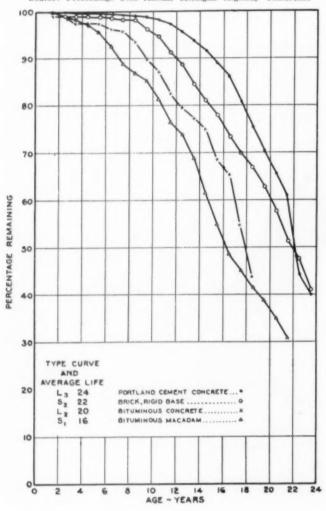




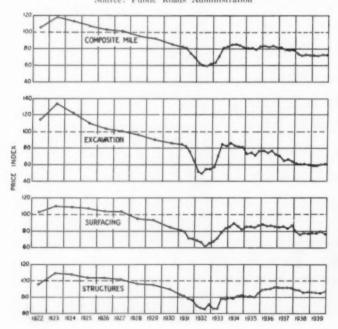
ROLLER BEARINGS

QUIET

ANNUAL RATE SURVIVOR CURVES FOR FOUR ROAD SURFACE TYPES
Constructed in Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, and Ohio From 1907 to 1936 as Calculated from the Retirements for the 10 Years, 1927 to 1936
Source: Proceedings 24th Annual Michigan Highway Conference



PRICE TRENDS IN HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION AVERAGES FOR 1925 TO 1929 TAKEN AS BASE Source: Public Roads Administration



WEIGHTED AVERAGE LIFE OF INTERMEDIATE SURFACING Source: Public Aids to Motor Vehicle Transportation

Surface Type	Construction Years	Probable Service Life (years)
Gravel	1906 - 15	15
	1916 - 25	12
	1926 - 37	, 10
Waterbound Macadam	1906 - 19	15
	1920 - 37	12
Low-cost Bituminous Nix	1922 - 37	12
Bituminous Macadem	1906 - 37	15

PERCENTAGE COST OF HIGHWAY ELEMENTS Source: Public Aids to Motor Vehicle Transportation

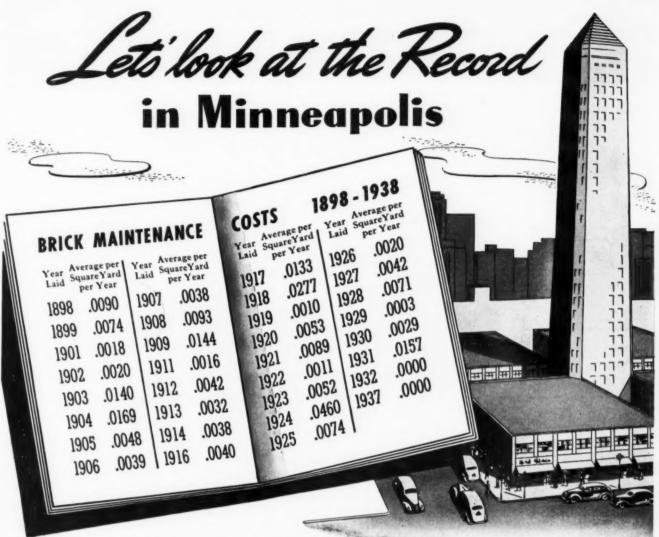
Highway Element	Percent of Total Construction	Salvage Value (Percent)	Percent to be Amortized (2) x [100-(3]]	Service Life Years	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Structures	16.5	0	16.5	50	
Higher type surfacing	41.9	40	25.1	24	
Intermediate type surfacing	16.0	25	12.0	12	
Excevation	25.6	0	25.6	65	
Total	100.0	20.8	79.2	40.9	

AVG. COST PER MI. 20-FT. BITUMINOUS CONCRETE Source: Hearings on H. R. 8838-75th Congress

Year	Cost per mile, con- crete base	Cost per mile, bitu- minous base	Cost per mile, bitu- minous- concrete top	Cost per mile, con- crete base with bitu- minous- concrete top	Cost per mile, bitu- minous base with bitumi- nous-con- crete top
1932 1933 1934 1935 1936	\$14, 901 18, 304 18, 891 19, 477 19, 360 19, 595	\$10, 325 10, 677 10, 091 10, 560 10, 208 10, 560	\$9, 504 12, 085 11, 264 9, 504 10, 091 8, 213	\$24, 405 30, 389 30, 155 28, 981 29, 451 27, 808	\$19, 829 22, 763 21, 355 20, 064 20, 299 18, 773
Average 1932-37	18, 421	10, 406	10, 110	28, 531	20, 514

MAINTENANCE EXPENSE, 1938 (LAST REPORT) Source: American Association of State Highway Officials

	in Hearings on	H. R. 7891	-
	State		State
State M	faintenance	State M	aintenance
Alabama	1,981,000	Nevada	825,000
Arizona	1,339,000	New Hampshire	3,170,000
Arkansas	3,141,000	New Jersey	3,496,000
California	. 11,206,000	New Mexico	1,669,000
Colorado		New York	9,857,000
Connecticut		North Carolina	
Delaware	806,000	North Dakota	1.680,000
Florida		Ohio	13,967,000
Georgia		Oklahoma	2,963,000
Idaho	1,632,000	Oregon	3,424,000
Illinois		Pennsylvania	42,159,000
Indiana		Rhode Island	1,238,000
Iowa	3,141,000	South Carolina	3 231,000
Kansas		South Dakota	1,777,000
Kentucky		Tennessee	2,413,000
Louisiana		Texas	8,805,000
Maine		Utah	1.522,000
Maryland	1,368,000	Vermont	1,503,000
Massachusetts		Virginia	5 549,000
Michigan	7,551.000	Washington	3,459,000
Minnesota	5,414,000	West Virginia	
Mississippi	1,898,000	Wisconsin	6,028,000
Missouri	4,290,000	Wyoming	852,000
Montana	1,898,000		
Nebraska	3,157,000	Total	232,388,000



YOU'D expect the 784,761 square yards of brick to have a lower maintenance cost than any other type of pavement in Minneapolis. And it has—see official figures for the past 40 years.

And the Minneapolis weather is a pavement-killer! Temperatures from 100° above to plenty of -20°-30°. Months of chain traffic in ice-rutted streets... Over 40" of snow to be removed each winter-quantities of salt and cinders are used.

Yet under these severe service conditions the brick on its busiest streets are in excellent condition after 40 years of hard service.

A brick surface has greater immunity to weather damage than any other commonly used

paving material. It is denser - less absorbent. Freeze and thaw affect it less. And as for traffic wear, nothing on wheels can damage it.



South Nicollet Street, laid in 1898. In excellent condition after 42 years' continuous service.

For further information write National Paving Brick Association, National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

HICK

CONSUMER INCOME AND PASSENGER CAR OWNERSHIP; 1935-1936 Source: Public Roads Administration Data

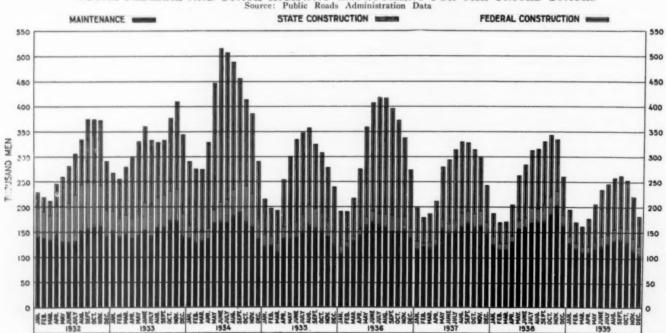
Income Level	of	Pass . Cer	Number of Family-Owner Pass.Cars	Aggregate Income \$1000	Aggregate Income Per Family-Owne Pass.Car	Aggregate Income Per Family	Number	Number of Persons Per Family Owned Pass.Car	No. of Persons Per Family	Aggregate Income Per Capita
\$ 0 \$ 500 500 -1,000 1,500 -2,000 2,000 -3,000 3,000 -5,000 OVER -5,000	6,747,916 4,240,395 3,779,059	26.00 42.25 60.96 70.79 77.90 84.08 90.40 56.49	1,086,354 3,412,221 4,113,530 3,001,776 2,943,887 1,332,317 717,596	1,302,345 6,122,031 8,256,194 7,246,373 9,042,376 5,779,695 9,930,222	1,794 2,007 2,414 3,072 4,338 15,838	\$ 312 758 1,224 1,709 2,393 3,647 12,510	16,976,70 32,167,30 26,512,80 16,508,30 14,621,70 6,119,50 3,059,70	9.45 0 6.45 0 5.50 0 4.97 0 4.59 0 4.26	4.06 3.98 3.93 3.89 3.87 3.86 3.85	\$ 77 190 311 439 618 944 3,245
	Single Persons and Institution al Groups 12,058,000	57.36	Other Passenger Cars 6,916,415	12,305,690	Income Per Pass. Car \$1,779		Other Persons	No. of Persons Pass. Car		\$1,020
TOTAL			23,524,096	59,982,928	\$2,550	1	28,024,00	5.44		\$ 469

AVERAGE PASSENGER CAR EXPENSE AT VARIOUS INCOME LEVELS Source: Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1935-1936

				Ave	erage	Expe	enditu	res	All F	amilies	Percentage
Income No Level Familie		Percentage Families Owning Cars	Aver.Miles Driven for Family Use	All			Tires And Tubes	Rprs. And		Carage Rent Licenses Fines, Tolls, Etc.	Family use Excl. of Bus.Use.
250- 499	61	41.0	2,024	16	8	1	1	1	1	4	95.5
500- 749	229	44.1	2,765	24	14	2		1	1	4	82.8
750- 999	408	50.0	3,218	31	16	2	3	2	2	6	88.6
1000-1249	467	61.9	4,500	48	27	4	4	3	3	7	80.9
1250-1499	425	69.4	4,834	66	36	5	6	5	6	8	82.9
1500-1749	343	80.2	5,737	90	50	7	7	7	8	11	83.6
1750-1999	282	75.9	5,747	86	48	6	6	5	10	11	86.4
2000-2249	215	81.9	6,877	111	62	9	7	8	12	13	81.6
2250-2499	163	83.4	6,969	110	59	9	8	8	13	13	81.2
2500-2999	198	88.4	7,168	135	71	10	8	12	17	17	83.0
3000-3999	201	90.0	9,162	156	88	12	12	13	16	15	88.9
4000-4999	64	89.1		177	100	14	10	17	20	16	93.1
5000-5999	62	98.4	10,680	221	116	16	15	21	30	23	88.1

Note: Lincoln, Ill.; Boone, Ia.; Columbia and Moberly,; Mt. Vernon and New Philadelphia, O.; Beaver Dam, Wis.

TOTAL FEDERAL AND STATE HIGHWAY EMPLOYMENT FOR THE UNITED STATES Source: Public Roads Administration Data





Top Left: One of the four 12 foot R.B. Finegraders that Union Construction Company has kept moving on the Turnpikel

Top Right: Shullo's R.B. Finegrader equipped with rubber fired wheels for riding on the Turnpike slab!

nter: A grade that leaves nothing to be desired on Wm. Vogle's Turnpike job with a 24 foot R.B. Fine-

P AND down the length of Pennsylvania's famous Turnpike you'll see 22 R. B. Finegraders on 19 different jobs hewing the grade right to specifications—building a finegrade that's clean and true and well compacted despite the rocky soil conditions! And they're moving fast—John F. Bloomer's 24 foot R. B. has cut 2100 feet of grade in 20 hours—others are setting the pace an easy 1000 feet out ahead of the pavers!

If anything ever proved the advantages and superiority of R. B. Power Finegrading, it's the Turnpike, where every ounce of pressure is being exerted to button down jobs and make up time lost by days and days of downpour—where many of the nation's leading paving contractors have depended on R. B. Finegraders to keep the job moving, to keep costs down, to reduce loss of yield and build a finegrade that's "right on the payline."

Take a tip from the Turnpike. Plan now to put an R. B. Finegrader on your next job. Write for descriptive literature today! BUCKEYE TRACTION DITCHER

COMPANY, Findlay, Ohio. ckeye





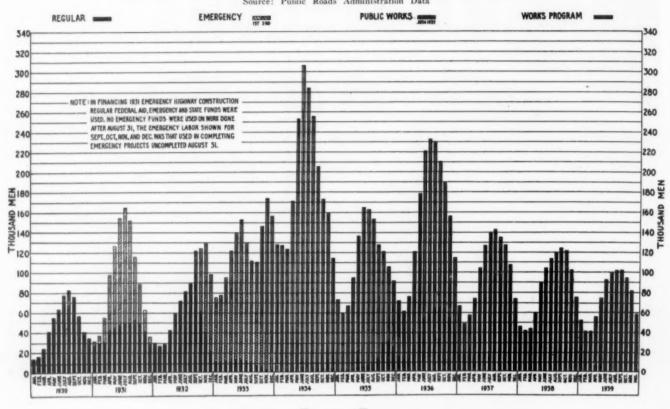




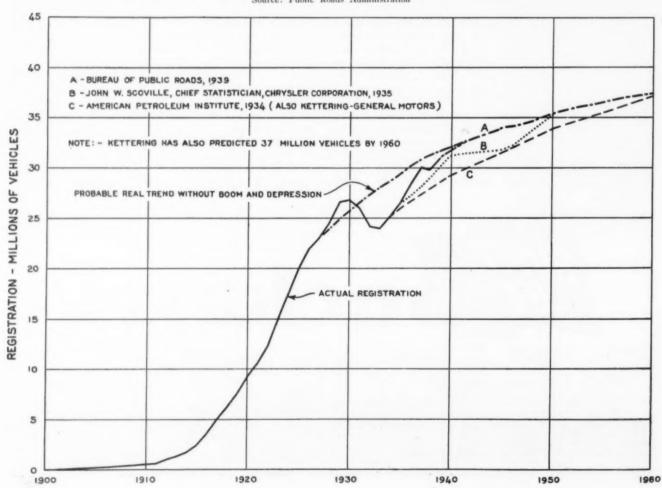


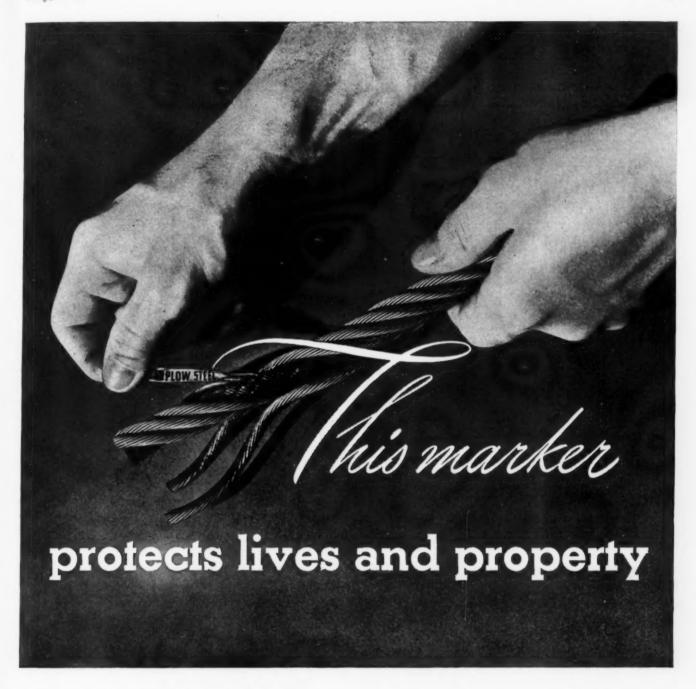


TOTAL FEDERAL HIGHWAY EMPLOYMENT FOR THE UNITED STATES Source: Public Roads Administration Data



COMPARISON OF MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION FORECASTS Source: Public Roads Administration





An exclusive identification tape is built into every foot of Bethlehem Wire Rope. This tape—known as Telfax—is clearly marked with the grade of steel in the rope. As a double check, each tape bears a distinctive color—purple—Purple Strand; green—Plow Steel; red—Cast Steel, and so on.

Telfax tape is a positive protection for

workmen and property. It eliminates the possibility of using the wrong grade of rope on a dangerous or critical job.

Telfax tape is laid next to the core. Regardless of whether the rope has been respooled or comes to you in cut lengths, with all markings lost, you can check it quickly and easily with the Telfax identification tape.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY



FUTURE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES ACCORDING TO CERTAIN ASSUMED TRENDS OF NET IMMIGRATION Source: Thompson and Whelpton

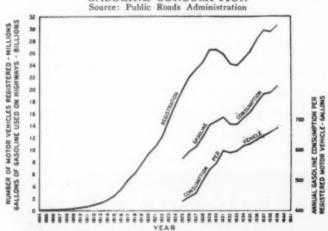
	A	В	0	D	E	7	0	H	I	J
Tear	"Low" birth rates and expectation of life, no immigration	except	Same as A except "medium" expectation of life	Same as C except some immigra- tion	Same as D except more immigra- tion	Same as D except more births	Same as D except "high" ex- pectation of life	"Medium" birth rates, expectation of life, and immigration	Same as J except less immigra- tion	"High" birth rates, expectation of life and immigration
				JUTURI	POPULATI	OR (MILI	IOMS)			
1930	122.8	122.8	122.8	122.8	122.8	122.8	122.8	122.8	122.8	122.8
1935	127.8	127.3	127.8	127.8	127.8	127.8	127.8	128.0	125.4	125.4
1940	131.9	130.9	132.2	132.5	133.0	132.9	132.5	133.1	134.5	135.1
1945	135.0	133.7	135.9	136.8	138.0	137.7	137.1	138.3	141.5	142.8
1950	137.1	135.6	138.8	140.4	142.3	141.5	141.1	142.9	148.7	150.8
1955	138.0	136.4	140.9	143.2	145.8	145.0	144.6	146.8	156.0	159.0
1960	137.9	136.0	141.9	145.0	148.4	147.4	147.7	149.8	163.3	167.3

5,514,000 MOTOR VEHICLES ON FARMS, 1938 Figures From "Successful Farming" Source: Automobile Facts and Figures, 1939

		Passenge	,		Passenger					
States	Total	Care	Trucks	States	Total	Care	Trucks			
Ala	87,567	74,563	13,004	Neb	161,146	136,039	25,107			
Aris	18,625	14,231	4,394	Nev	4,698	3,297	1,401			
Ark	75,830	64,978	10,843	N. H	19,397	13,760	5,637			
Calif	220,853	109,968	80,885	N. J	44,768	26,977	17,791			
Colo	70,963	53,621	17,363	N. M	37,660	27,978	9,682			
Conn	39,336	26,536	12,800	N. Y	232,473	164,219	68,254			
Del	12,924	9.621	3,303	N. C	146,551	128,509	17,952			
D. C	163	60	94	N. D	86,738	71,351	15,387			
Pla	51,272	35,000	16,212	Ohio	248,970	206,413	40,567			
Ga	114.522	97.012	17,510	Okla	143,591	120,889	22,702			
Idaho	46,862	39.547	7,315	Ore	84,173	69,830	14,343			
III	252,440	208,743	43,697	Pa	249,937	190,902	89,035			
Ind	189,640	158,786	30,854	R. L	8,661	5,210	3,451			
Iowa	262,626	229,637	22,969	S. C	84,888	76,280	8,606			
Kan	198,025	165,470	32,555	5. D	80.907	68,512	12,396			
Ку	117,847	108,832	9,015	Tenn	99,489	90,316	9,173			
La	62,823	51,444	11,079	Texas	368,181	313,285	54,896			
Maine	39,390	27,916	11,474	Utah	32,309	26,090	6,219			
Md	61,450	47,372	14.078	Vt	26,017	20,478	5,539			
Mana	35,192	22.811	12,381	Va	126,411	103,619	22,792			
Mich	218,369	175,891	42,778	Wash	92,994	60.587	23,407			
Minn	252,865	211,269	41,596	W. Va	51,396	42,797	8,596			
Mian	93,528	78,406	15,123	Wis	268,445	211,078	\$7,367			
Mo	212,520	190,758	21,762	Wyo	22,533	17,066	5.467			
Mont	65,961	47,606	18.265	Total		4,516,508	997,127			

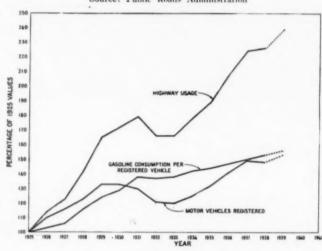
Note: Source and Method of Estimating—Farm Passenger Cars and Trucks Combined: Total 1938 Passenger Car and Truck Registrations, Farm and Non-Farm, ("Automotive Industries," Feb. 25, 1939) Multiplied By Per Cent of Total On Farms, 1935 ("Motor Fuels From Farm Products," U. S. D. A. Misc. Publication No. 327, Dec. 1938). Farm Passenger Cars and Trucks Separately: Distributed Combined Farm Passenger Cars and Trucks by Proportion Reported in 1930 Census, Except Iowa in Which the Proportion is Based on Assessors' Distribution as of Jan. 1, 1939 and Wisconsin, Jan. 1, 1938.

TREND IN MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION AND GASOLINE CONSUMPTION Source: Public Roads Administration



TREND IN GASOLINE CONSUMPTION AND HIGHWAY USAGE

Source: Public Roads Administration



AVERAGE ANNUAL MAINTENANCE COST PER MILE RURAL STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM, BY TYPE OF SURFACE

Source: California State-Wide Highway Planning Survey Facts

Type of surface	Traveled way	Improved shoulders	Roadside	Other charges	Total \$585 664 527	
Paved Intermediate Unsurfaced	\$157 309 305	\$84 10 1	\$216 233 117	\$128 112 104		
Average of all types exclusive of bridges	264	29	197	115	608	
Bridges	214		30	6,526	6,770	
Average of all types including bridges	264	29	197	138	628	

Right of Way and Construction Costs for 9 Metropolitan Projects—Right of way costs for 9 typical metropolitan highway projects in Michigan were nearly 5 times the construction cost. The 9 projects covered 27.656 miles of highway, the total construction cost being \$6,433,327, and the total right of way cost \$31,586,296. This gives an average construction cost of \$232,619 per mile, and average right of way cost of \$1,142,114 per mile.

HETHER IT'S WIDENING, PATCHING, OR NEW CONSTRUCTION, BUFFALO- SPRINGFIELD HAS A ROLLER TO FIT THE JOB THE BUFFALO-SPRINGFIELD ROLLER COMPANY SPRINGFIELD. OHIO



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EDITORIAL

TRIBUTE TO A JOB WELL DONE

C OMPLETE, to all practical intents and purposes, the Pennsylvania Turnpike stands as a physical accomplishment of engineering diligence and contracting energy. Men and women have lived, loved, and died in the energetic prosecution of this largest of all single highway projects. Working under pressure, against a very short time limit, they transformed an improbable possibility into a desirable actuality.

Based upon the sole foundation of the contract system, accomplishment of this project guaranteed to the public a highway facility at the minimum cost consistent with the plans and specifications. Once again, the contract method of procedure has demonstrated its efficiency and effectiveness in producing a milestone of engineering construction.

Overcoming labor employment obstacles, avoiding right-of-way barriers, eliminating frictional interferences, planning against causes of delays and combating physical weaknesses, the engineers and contractors forced to successful termination a project for which they deserve our commendation. Commendation not so much for the project as for the fortitude, ingenuity, energy, and acumen of all those who had a part in the effort. Fired by enthusiasm, the combined impact of the hard driving organizations broke all records for speed of accomplishment. Justly, they are proud of their work.

Without the contract method, the project could not have been done. The procedure of competitive biddingthe foundation stone of the contract system—assured the most economical job. There is no expert opinion in this country which costs so little to obtain as the expert opinion of the guaranteed bids of competing contractors who are willing to back up their opinions of costs with their own money. The contract is awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, all bidding upon a uniform basis, and the public gets the benefit of competition in the form of a most economical job. Then, within a short time, and prior to starting work, the successful bidder is required to furnish a bond that he will perform the work in accordance with the plans and specifications for a definite cost and within a definite time. The public takes no chances whatever. Their engineers draw the plans for what they want, they write the specifications for how they want it, for the price they are willing to pay, for when they want it-and get it.

That is the story of the Pennsylvania Turnpike. It is the corner stone of the construction success of the enterprise.

We tender our humble congratulations to the contractors and their organizations and the Turnpike Commission and its engineers.

BAROMETRIC POLITICIANS

IT IS the common experience of state highway departments to have legislatures load more and more miles of roads from county systems onto their mileage of state highways. Of course, pressure groups, as local good roads committees, local chambers of commerce, and local political organizations put the squeeze on legislators, and since they are barometrically responsive to political winds they succumb to the pressure. Having accom-

plished the addition the local groups then begin to work on the highway commissions, the district and state highway engineers. Delegations are the common, almost daily, experience of state highway commissions. The pressure groups start agitation for improvement of this road or that one.

By the time the next legislative session rolls around county groups are again hammering at the legislatures for a division of the gas tax and vehicle license fee revenues. Often they are successful—again due to the barometric politicians. The result is that state construction revenues are reduced exactly by the amount of the latest division. In some cases this division is really diversion.

It seems only right and fair that when funds are taken away from the construction budgets of the states, parts of their road systems should also be returned to the counties. In many of our states, where county roads have been transferred to the states, there are large mileages on which no money whatever can be spent. The states, generally, have not sufficient funds to keep up with obsolescence, without taking on new mileage. Why not promote individual state-wide organizations to assist state highway commissions in preserving state funds and to guard against undesirable overloadings of additional mileage? Maybe a public relations department of the highway commission employing state-wide highway planning survey data can accomplish the desired results.

PROPOSED METHOD OF PROGRAMMING HIGHWAY INCOME

PRESSURE groups, home industry, and politics often play as important a role in fund allocation and selection of improvement for highway construction as does traffic concentration. Regardless of how sound the basis upon which fund allocation or improvement selection is determined, we will still be hampered by these natural social influences. Fund allocation and improvement selection can be based upon traffic requirements, present and anticipated future, to the end that a highway system will gradually develop, which will represent the most economical expenditure for an economical standard.

The theory of fund allocation and improvement selection given herein is being studied. The subject is controversial and for that reason is presented here for review and discussion. If sound, it will have an important effect on highway policy. Statistical data developed in the study of the theory will not be published until an adequate determination is made of the correctness of the theory.

In general, this concept of fund allocation according to highway cost requirements in relation to traffic volume would tend to emphasize the importance of future concentration of traffic. Thus, if the total indicated future highway income were fixed at, say, 0.5 cent per vehicle mile, the greater the concentration of traffic, the greater would be the mileage of road earning more than its cost, i.e., the greater would be the mileage costing less than 0.5 cent per vehicle mile. Consequently, the greater this concentrated mileage, costing less than 0.5 cent per vehicle mile, the greater would be the amount left over for subsidizing those mileages earning less than 0.5 cent per vehicle mile. Thus, local highway development will be



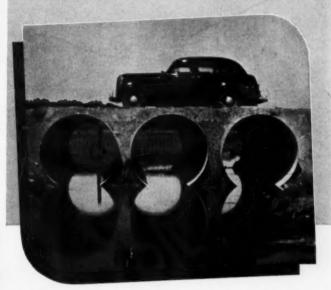
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Denver Steel & Iron Works	(Co.						. Denver, Colo.
The Lane Pipe Corporation								. Bath. N. Y.
Dixie Culvert Mfg. Co							1	Little Rock, Ark.
St. Paul Corrugating Co	1			•				St. Paul, Minn.
The Newport Culvert Co.								. Newport, Ky.



GOHI CULVERT MANUFACTURERS, INC., NEWPORT, KY. best served by the adequate protection of, and concentration of traffic on the "earner" group of more important highways.

This theory creates the problem of circumscribing the entire field of highway operations, for example in a

way operations, for example in a given state, and subsequently considering each of the elements, only in proper perspective—that is, in relation to the whole problem. Step by step, the development of the procedure would be about as follows:

1. Analysis of past motor vehicle use and the forecasting of probable future use. Statistical data for making these studies would be

(a) Registration

(b) Motor fuel consumption

(c) Vehicle mileage

(d) All inter-relationships of population and state realized income.

2. The analysis of past highway expenditures and receipts and highway revenue sources and the forecasting of future net highway receipts available in relation to future motor vehicle use.

3. The analysis of past highway cost requirements by systems (that is, urban, state highway urban exten-

sions, rural state highway, and local roads) in traffic volume groups on each system

each system.

4. The empirical determination of highway cost requirements in traffic volume groups and traffic growth trends in traffic volume groups. The mileage of sections composing the several volume groups should be sufficiently large to yield stable trends in group averages.

5. The determination of future cost requirements in these traffic volume groups by the application of costs per mile per year to the mileage of each group appropriate to the average traffic volume of that group at any future period.

6. The identical cost requirements for any traffic volume group of sections of highways would be applied to the mileage of that group irrespective of the system upon which that

mileage exists.

7. Thus, working from maximum to minimum traffic volume groups, the cost requirements would be computed for all systems until the total indicated motor-user imposts have been exhausted. The result would be the allocation of future available highway receipts to systems, and within systems to volume groups of section mileages of varying degrees of functional importance.

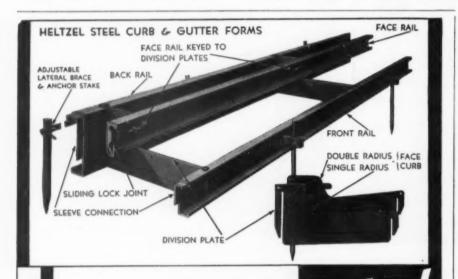
8. The next step would be the programming of the amounts indicated for each volume group on each system, based on the relative deficiency of the sections referred to the average standard existing in the total group. Priorities would thus be based on a real condition existing in the group in relation to the average traffic carried.

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Annually, amounts so expended would elevate the average base condition and new relative deficiencies would be indicated for early priority in relation to the new average. Gradually, the mileages composing each traffic volume group would develop homogeneity and ultimate standard in relation to traffic importance. This being true of the several volume groups would be equally true of the several systems.

Such a procedure of the orderly, logical programming of highway funds upon a statistical basis would tend to offer an effective barrier against pressure groups and political manipulation of highway-user imposts. While it may be argued that this procedure contains controversial elements, it is the writer's belief that they are minor in nature and the procedure is justifiable. It places programming upon a purely economic basis, leaving the elements of "benefits" as reserve for supporting allocation judgments.



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* Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America



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MICHIGAN POWER SHOVEL CO., BENTON HARBOR, MICH., Truck Shovel Specia

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Hot and Cold Mix Plants in All Sizes, Both Portable and Stationary. Engineering Facilities Available for Remodeling and Modernizing.

Descriptive Bulletins on Request

HETHERINGTON & BERNER

701-745 KENTUCKY AVENUE

NEW EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

New Spreader and Finishing Machine

A new power driven model of the D-K spreader and finishing machine, was recently announced by the Shunk Manufacturing Co., Bucyrus, O. One of the advantages claimed for the new machine is its ability to lay a smoothly finished mat of surfacing material over badly worn and rutted roads and streets without need of any preliminary scarifying of the old surface or any filling of holes. Since the machine rides over the new surface on two crawler type wheels equipped with smooth belt treads, with these wheels located immediately behind the oscillating finishing screed,

the bumps in the old road surface are stated to have little or no effect on the finished surface. Another feature of the design of the machine is the adjustment for height of the two front wheels. Either wheel may be set to run at a level above or below the opposite wheel to compensate for differences in the subgrade or old surface. Extra wheels are supplied for use in transporting the machine from one job to another. Power for the machine is supplied by a 4-cylinder, water-cooled industrial type motor. Drive is through a truck type transmission and separate reverse, which provides five speeds both forward and reverse. Two of the three



New Power Driven Model D-K Spreader and Finisher

wheels in each crawler unit are driven through a truck type differential.

All Model Buckeye Clippers Feature Single Lever Hoist and Dipper Trip

The Buckeye Traction Ditcher Co., Findlay, Ohio, has announced that their Model 50, ½-yd., Model 60, 5%-yd., and Model 70, 34-yd. Buckeye Clipper shovels feature a single lever for controlling both hoist and dipper trip operations, making it unnecessary for the operator to reach for a second lever to dump the dipper load. These operations and all other actions in the working cycle—swing, crowd, travel



Single Lever Hoist and Dipper Trip Featured on Clipper Shovels

and boom hoist—are vacuum controlled, through the patented Mevac System. Six toggle levers control all operations. The maker claims that in addition to the speed provided by eliminating the lost motion of shifting long levers the Mevac vacuum control system eliminates condensation, moisture and freezing trouble and is not affected by temperature or climatic conditions.

New Maintenance Roller

A new maintenance roller designed for general light rolling work has been brought out by the General Iron & Steel Corp., 276 Lafayette St., New York City, N. Y. The roller is 24 in. in diameter and 24 in. wide. Its weight is 260 lb. empty and 625 lb. water filled. The travel speed is variable



HYDRAULIC

Bulldozers

Owners of Baker Hydraulic Bulldozers and Gradebuilders are equipped to handle the toughest jobs. Bakers never fail to live up to their reputation for sturdiness, accurate performance and easy control.

With the two types of Baker Bull-dozers — with straight and curved blades — you can do a wider variety of work. Bulldozer moldboards are interchangeable with each other as well as with Gradebuilder moldboards.

Remember Baker builds only twincylinder, direct-lift Bulldozers with down pressure and balanced hydraulic system — the kind with simple, secure mounting that is easy on your tractor.

HYDRAULIC

Scrapers

The exclusive "flat digging angle" feature of Baker Two-Wheel Scrapers makes them easier to load, with less power. They cut smoother, more even grades and reduce earth moving costs by increased yardage. Built in 3, 4 and 6 cubic yard capacities for tractors of 25 to 60 H.P.—all with automatic rear clearance.



Ask for Bulletins of Bulldozers, Scrapers or any item of Baker Tractor Equipment.

THE BAKER MFG. CO., 506 Stanford Ave., Springfield, Ill.

BAKER TRACTOR EQUIPMENT

ULLDOZERS . GRADEBUILDERS . SCRAPERS . ROOTERS . ROAD DISCS . MAINTAINERS . SNOW PLOW

Gruendler PORTA Crushing Plants

Maximum at the Lowest Cost Per Yard

Recognized by Federal, State, City and County Highway Engineers and Private Construction Companies as equipment embodying the most modern and efficient engineering, including ease of operation with complete safety.



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HAMMER CRUSHERS From 1 ton per hour to 500 tons per hour







Portable TWO-IN-ONE Hammer Mill for both Rock Crushing and Lime pulverizing.



Self Traveling Tractor Operated Maintenance JAW CRUSHER



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Superior Comfort and Jacilities in

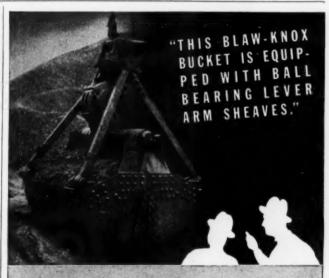
Among the better hotels in the middle west Hotel Miami leads in matters of comfort and superior facilities. The spacious, tastefully furnished rooms, at moderate tariffs offer daily respite to scores of experienced travelers. The Crystal Bar is a popular Dayton rendezvous. New Purple Cow Coffee Shop

0 H I O



ROOMS WITH BATH from

ONE OF THE ALBERT PICK HOTELS



As a matter of fact this feature is standard equipment and does not cost more. It is especially desirable where the bucket handles loose granular materials because it keeps lubrication in and dirt out. This and many other desirable features of Blaw-Knox Buckets is fully described and illustrated in Bulletin No. 1606. Write for it today.

BLAW-KNOX BLAW-KNOX DIVISION BUCKETS

up to 2 miles per hour. The engine is a Briggs-Stratton, 4 cycle, developing 1 H. P. The transmission is heavy duty roller chain and machine cut sprockets running on ball bearings. The drum roller is heavy steel plate electrically welded with rounded edges to prevent cutting. Standard machine includes steel scraper with counterweight. A spiked rear roller for cultivating and aerating lawns or putting greens can be attached at slight additional cost.

Wire Rope Connector

A connector of the vibration damping design that grips the cable with graduated compression, feathering off from maximum at the rear to zero at the front, has been placed on the market by the Electroline

Co., 4009 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. The connector is a compact, streamlined assembly of three simple units-a sleeve which slips over the end of the wire rope, a tapered plug which is inserted to separate and hold the strands of wire in the sleeve and a covering socket which securely locks the cable. Installation may be made with ordinary mechanic's tools . . . and no hot metal is required. A unique feature of the connector is an "Inspection Hole" which enables the workman to see at a glance the perfection of the twist joint, with complete bond between cable, tapered plug and sleeve. For rope sizes of ¼ in. and larger, the standard connector is available in black, hot-galvanized and cadmium-plated finishes. For rope sizes 1/2 in. and smaller, the indus-



Three Types of Electroline-Fiege Con-

trial connector is available in black, hotgalvanized, and cadmium-plated steel; also in bronze, stainless steel and monel metal.

New Scraper

A new single bucket carryall scraper has been added to the line of R. G. Le Tourneau, Inc., Peoria, Ill. This is the Model LS, rated at 8.2 cu. yd. struck capacity and 11 cu. yd. heaped. Several new features are incorporated in this new model. Loading is made easier by a longer and steeper blade base. Additional yards are made possible by higher sides and a built up apron which retains full loads and prevents spilling. A newly designed "A" frame gives more room for bigger loads, speeds up loading, facilitates dumping of sticky materials, and also



PUT THE LOAD ON

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Continental Power can take it with both ease and economy

Here it is! The new Continental Red Seal Power unit for all industrial and field uses. All dressed up and plenty of places to go.

The same smooth performance. The same dependable power. The same frugal economy — plus beauty and advanced styling. Many new features have been added to further emphasize Continental Leadership.

At the International Petroleum Exposition this new Red Seal engine had the reception of a champion — and well it should, for a champion it is.

21 RED SEAL SIZES for EVERY OPERATION

and

Write Today Tell us your requirements to replace obsolete equipment as well as your needs for new equipment . . . Balanced power based on recommendations from Continental Engineers will solve your power problems.

Continental Motors Corporation



Model LS Carryall

adds structural strength. With the apron cable dead ended on the apron, all hoist and unloading cables are now placed up and out of the dirt, eliminating abrasive cable wear. The power demands of larger loads are reduced by centering fixed sheaves at the tailgate so that a direct pull is attained on the positive ejection tailgate. At the option of the purchaser, the Model LS Carryall can be fitted with either four or six large tires that give ample flotation and necessary compaction. Plenty of tire clearance, under any reasonable conditions, is assured at all times by a goose neck type voke.

New Transit-Level

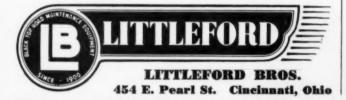
A new instrument that can be used both for levels and for lines and grades without removing the telescope from its standards has been added to the line of Warren-Knight Co., 136 N. 12th St., Philadelphia,



This Utility Spray Tank

Here's the Littleford No. 101 Utiltity Spray Tank that gives users three units in one. Has Spray Bar for penetration work, Hand Spray Attachment for patch work, and Pouring Pot Outlet for crack filling. No. 101 is pump type outfit with

two Littleford Torch Type Vapor-izing Burners. Will apply Tar, As-phalt, Emulsions, Road Oils or cutback. Made in three styles— Two Wheel Trailer, Four Wheel Trailer, and Truck Mounted. Sizes 300 to 1200 gallons.





D-K SPREADER AND FINISHING MACHINE

Will Cut Your Costs

- **SPEED---1,000 to 1,200 tons of hot or cold mixed material per day right over the old road surface -- no scarifying, no filling of holes or ruts needed.
- boles or ruts needed.

 ECONOMY...Initial investment is low, it brings big savings in labor and eliminates waste of materials.

 SMOOTH ROADS...This spreader rides on the finished surface so that its work is not affected by worn surfaces of old roads. Depth and width of spread is accurately controlled. Front wheel heights are adjustable. Extra wheels are supplied for use when the machine is to be transported from one job to another.

SHUNK MFG. COMPANY Bucyrus, Ohio, U. S. A.

T BETTER

IT CHEAPER

If you want plenty of power . . . speed . . . sturdy construction . . . low operating and maintenance cost . . . dependable service and properly engineered features, investigate HUBER. Write for com-SIZES plete descriptive features. 5 to 12 ton THE HUBER MFG. CO. GAS OF DIESE MARION, OHIO, U. S. A. HUBER

Buy a HUBER

"HOW DO I MAKE MONEY THESE SMALL JOBS? Why—I have a set of BLAW-KNOX STEEL FORMS which will build most

NATURALLY MY COSTS ARE LOW."

hand finishing unnecessary.



CATALOG NO. 1527

BLAW-KNOX BLAW-KNOX DIVISION
OF BLAW-KNOX CO.
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Street and Sidewalk

STEEL FORMS

like a transit by centering the telescope level bubble before each reading by means of the telescope axle tangent screw. For taking levels in different directions, it is necessary only to re-center the bubble by means of the tangent screw before each reading. Features of this transit-level include: The telescope has a power of 22x. The lenses permit a sharp focus as close as 4 feet from the center of the instru-The telescope, with its axle, is mounted in V-bearings in standards, similar to those of a transit and is held in any desired position by means of a clamp. It has a tangent screw attached for accurate setting of level and graduated arc. A vertical are mounted on the axle, with a vernier reading to five minutes, enables the oper-

Pa. For leveling, the transit-level is used like a transit by centering the telescope level bubble before each reading by means of the telescope axle tangent screw. For taking levels in different directions, it is means of the tangent screw before each reading. Features of this transit-level include: The telescope has a power of 22x.

New Truck Tires

Following new developments in engineering and highway and laboratory testing, announcement of two new high-mileage truck tires, the Hi-Miler rib and Hi-Miler all-weather tread, has been made by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O. Treads of both tires are stated to be tougher and flatter, putting more rubber in contact



New Goodyear Truck Tires

with the ground and the tread depths are greater, deeper than have ever been provided for general purpose work. Undertreads, too, have been upped on an average of 25 to 30 percent. Improvements in construction are not confined to outer sections of these new tires. There are stated to be many mileage-contributing factors inside as well. Heat-resisting, low-stretch Supertwist cords that retain up to 71 percent of their tensile strength under extreme temperatures (250° F.), plus multiple compounds to protect against separation and heat fatigue, help distribute the shearing stresses more evenly between tread and tire body. The new tires are designed for use on trucks and buses in general on-theroad service where uniform wear and long mileage are major considerations. With two types of tread, extra traction for all road conditions is available in addition to long-wearing qualities.

New Stopehamer

A new 116-lb. stopehamer with automatic rotation has been added to the line of Ingersoll-Rand Co., 11 Broadway, New

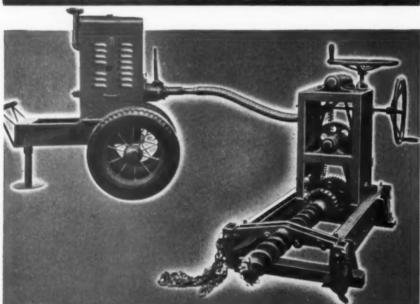
York. The center of gravity of this stopehamer is such that the machine assumes a natural drilling position when it is picked up. This facilitates raising the machine to any operating position. Other "Ease of Handling" features include: feed-leg control which permits many fine variations in feeding power; short over-all height of only 59 in, prevents the drill from being top-heavy; a platetype throttle valve provides half throttle position for "collaring" holes; and the location of the exhaust on the opposite side of the cylinder from the operating controls.

R-58 Stopehamer One of the many durability features of this stopehamer is an automatic chuck cleaning system which keeps the drill free from cuttings and water and at the same time provides ample lubrication for all fronthead-bearing surfaces.

New Pipe Threaders

Five new ratchet and three-way threaders for small pipe have been added to the Ridgid line of pipe tools made by The Ridge Tool Co., Elyria, O. Nos. 00R, 0R and 11R are of new, stronger design in





Stop ... AND THINK!

That cutting pavements causes more damage than traffic.

That trenched yards are eyesores for years. That public hazard can be eliminated.

That obstructing traffic is not necessary.

That you now can put services in to grade.

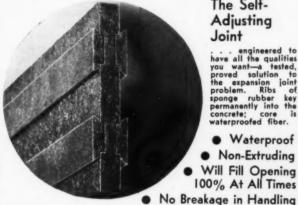
That you can save money, time and create good will by using PARMANCO. PARMANCO Utility Drills are made in two sizes, PARMANCO JUNIOR for drilling 4 inch holes up to 50 feet, and the PARMANCO GENERAL UTILITY for drilling longer distances or drilling larger holes.

ALSO PARMANCO SENIOR for drilling up to 14" holes.

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PARIS MANUFACTURING CO., INC.
PARIS, ILLINOIS

A NEW EXPANSION JOINT by SERVICISED



The Self-Adjusting Joint

. . . engineered to have all the qualities you want—a tested, proved solution to the expansion joint problem. Ribs of sponge rubber key permanently into the concrete; core is waterproofed fiber.

Waterproof Non-Extruding Will Fill Opening 100% At All Times

Buy Servicised! . . .

Aiming constantly to build a BETTER joint, Servicised has been pioneering in the expansion joint field since 1914. Buy Servicised—for DEPEND-ABLE joints—at reasonable cost. Next time you need joint of ANY material—fiber, asphalt, sponge rubber, cork or cork rubber—to meet ANY specifications . . . buy Servicised. You can RELY on the product.

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CHICAGO

here's Economy at work!



Unequalled in efficiency for PICKUP and DELIVERY

It costs but a few cents per cubic yard to dig. haul 100 ft. to 1500 ft. and automatically dump a big load of any class of material from hardpacked gravel to sticky clay with a SAUERMAN Power Drag Scraper or Slackline Cableway. Yet, it's being done every day, all over the world. SAUERMAN Machines are designed in suitable

sizes and types to cover the requirements of every dig-and-haul job and each SAUERMAN Machine, whether large or small, offers the greatest possible economy or power and labor in handling its rated yardage of materials.

> SAUERMAN BROS Inc

488 S. Clinton St. Chicago, Illinois





Brooks Equipment & Mfg. Co. 507 DAVENPORT ROAD, KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

all-steel malleable-alloy. They thread 1/8-in. to 11/4-in. pipe. Separate sets of semi-highspeed tool steel chaser dies are accurately cut, easily removed for regrinding. In No. 00R, die heads are quickly locked in or removed by a pull of the ratchet knob. In Nos. 0R and 11R die heads push out easily for changing, snap into ratchet ring from either side, can't fall out. Electrical conduit dies furnished at regular die prices. No special dies are needed for threading pipe close to wall; it is only necessary to turn dies upside-down and shift to positions marked on die-heads. A carrier which conveniently holds the ratchet ring and set of dies is supplied with all complete sets at no extra cost. The Series Nos. 30A and 31A three-way threaders for small pipe have virtually the same features as the series described above. They are compact, have double ball-end handles and thread pipe from 3% in. to 1 in.

New Diesel Tractor

A new 54-h.p., Model "HD 7", tractor has been announced by the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. This brings the company's line of 2-cycle General Motors diesel powered tractors up to 3 models. The others are the 79-h.p. "HD 10" and the 108-h.p. "HD 14." This new 54-h.p. tractor weighs approximately 13,000 lbs. in the 63-in. tread model. The 52-in. tread machine weighs approximately 12,500 lb. The four speed transmission gives a choice of



HD-7 Diesel Tractor

forward speeds from 1.84 to 5.82 m.p.h. Reverse is 2.19 m.p.h. Standard equipment of the new "HD 7" includes the G.M. 2-cycle diesel engine, 16-in. track shoes, positive seal truck wheels and front idlers, Velvetouch bimetallic steering clutches and brakes, full width crankcase guard, muffler, adjustable radiator shutters and electric starting and lighting equipment.

New Grease Gun

A new low pressure delivery foot gun, designed as Model 6697-A, has been announced by the Alemite division of Stewart-Warner Corporation, Chicago, Ill. Manually operated, this latest Alemite product has been designed to fill certain specific needs in the automotive and industrial fields. It is claimed to be particularly adapted for the following purposes: As an auxiliary to the stationary power gun used ordinarily among large fleets and service stations. As standard equipment for small fleets and service stations where lubrication jobs are not of sufficient volume to warrant installation of a stationary power gun. For use in the field or where power is not available. For lubricating many forms of industrial equipment. The gun has a capacity of 25 lbs., and pumps approximately 1 cu. in. of grease per stroke. Maximum pressure when operated by hand is 3,000 lb., and when operated by foot, 5,000 lb. It is equipped with a 7-ft. hose and delivers 1 ounce of lubricant to every three strokes. The new gun is described as a companion to the Alemite high pressure foot gun, Model 6699-A. This latter gun. of 15-lb. capacity, is designed primarily for chassis bearing lubrication at high pressures. The new gun, operating at a lesser pressure, is stated to offer the advantage of faster delivery, as well as greater capacity. Both guns operate on the same unique principle: hand operation for light bearings and foot operation for tighter bearings. The new gun weighs 39 lb. and stands 195% in. It is easily carried about and is provided with a broad squat base for immediate positioning.



... And Pavements



BITUVIA ROAD TAR—Because of construction and maintenance economies and because of its traffic safety BITUVIA road tar construction offers distinct advantages to the contractor and to the public. Deep penetration holds the aggregate firmly for long service. BITUVIA is easily applied. It is highly resilient and skid-resistant. Made in seven types to meet any Federal, State, County or Municipal specifications.



PLASTUVIA CRACK FILLER

The unusual ability of this filler to withstand a wide range of temperatures—from bitter cold to torrid heat—without flow or traffic "pull" in summer, or chipping in winter, makes it an outstanding product. The ease with which it is applied, and the manner in which it holds tenaciously to concrete and brick surfaces characterize this material. Your inquiry will bring you further information about these products.



Executive Offices: Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Indiana 2313 S. Damen Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 300 JETH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. ST. LOUS PARK MINNEAPOLIS, MINNEAP



Model 6697-A Grease Gun



STREET REPAIR TRUCKS

Portable Asphalt Plants—Dryers Pug Mixers—Asphalt Kettles Weed Burners—Torches

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Elkhart White Mfg. Co. Indiana

O K AIR COMPRESSORS



are made in a full range—in both single and two stages: Gasoline, diesel and electric driven. Illustration shows TS 210—the only dual wheel compressor on the market.

Ask for Bulletin C-40 for complete information

O. K. CLUTCH & MACHINERY CO.

20 MODELS

ASSEMBLIES and
CAPACITIES
to fill your yardage contracts
PICK THE RIGHT PLANT

PICK THE RIGHT PLANT When you buy a crushing and screening plant you want all the worth while features. DIA-MONDs include every feature a plant should have





Note the angle and vertical rotor lifts; they are patented DIAMOND features acknowledged by all. Full anti-friction bearings assure low production costs. More compact, short conveyors, no bucket elevator, short wheel base, lower heights, easily moved.

It Will Pay You to Investigate DIAMOND Equipment

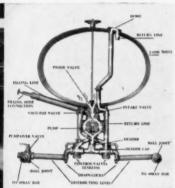
DIAMOND IRON WORKS INC.
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, U.S.A.

ROADS AND STREETS

The preferred magazine of the highway contractor. It reaches more INDIVIDUAL highway contracting firms than any other engineering construction paper... and in addition gives economic coverage of the State, County, Municipal road and street departments vested with specifying and buying authority.

America's Most Compact CIRCULATING SYSTEM





TAKES SHORTEST LINE FROM TANK TO SPRAY BAR!

Here's the secret of Etnyre's success in handling lightest to heaviest grades of asphalt, road oil, tar and emulsion! No waste of heat or energy from long travel of hot or cold material. No pipe fittings—service any part without disturbing remainder of system—or take up loose connections without strain on other members! See your nearest Etnyre dealer or write for "FOTO-FACTS"—amaxing new pictorial catalog that tells all. Act now! E. D. Etnyre & Co., Oregon, Illinois, U. S. A.

ETNYRE

BLACK TOPPER



TEN SECONDS

to fasten or unfasten the cable from power control unit. No more kinked or frayed cables to cut off.

In time, labor, and cable saved THE HAGEN CABLE CLAMP will pay for itself in a week's time.

Try them on your power control units.

Sold with a guarantee that you will be satisfied or your money back.

PRICE \$8.50 EACH POSTPAID

HAGEN CLAMP CO.

522 West 76th St., LOS ANGELES, Calif.

"THIS BUCKET'S GOT WHAT IT TAKES"



Tearing out this old Baldwin Locomotive Works foundation at Philadelphia was about as tough a test as a bucket ever gets. Wm. Geppert, Inc., owners of the bucket, report that the ½-Yard Williams Multiple Rope did an extraordinary job in digging into and removing the massive stone and heavy chunks of concrete.

Powerful in biting and gripping, fast in action, and ruggedly built with welded construction at vital points, Williams Buckets are without a superior for hard service.

Bulletins describing all types of Williams buckets sent FREE on request.

THE WELLMAN ENGINEERING CO.

7003 Central Avenue Cleveland, Ohio



WITH THE MANUFACTURERS

V. E. Trimble Appointed Sales Manager of J. D. Adams Co.

V. E. Trimble has been appointed sales manager of J. D. Adams Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Prior to his appointment he was district manager of the north-central and northeastern part of the United States, which position he has held since 1929. He joined J. D. Adams Co. as a salesman in 1913 and up until 1929 he served as a salesman on various territories throughout the United States. His sales experience qualifies him well for his new position, Mr. Trimble will be succeeded as district manager by F. L. Branson, who has been with the company since 1925, serving in the capacity of salesman and assistant district manager.

G. B. Flanigan Appointed New York District Manager for Chain Belt

Chain Belt Co., Milwaukee, Wis., announces the appointment of G. B. Flanigan as New York district manager to succeed W. H. Quinn, who died recently after 17 years' association with the company. Mr. Flanigan entered the employ of the company immediately after graduation from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1925. For several years he was located at Milwaukee, in both manufacturing and sales departments and in 1928 became a member of the New York District Sales Force. In 1937, he was appointed Chicago district sales manager.

Cleveland Rock Drill Co. Establishes Two New Branch Offices in the West

Clarence L. Seaman, well known equipment salesman, has been appointed district manager of The Cleveland Rock Drill Co. with headquarters in Berkeley, California. The company has also opened an office with service and supplies at Wallace, Idaho. Clarence F. Zeuch, Mining Engineer, and graduate of the Case School of Applied Science and of Idaho School of Mines, is in charge at Wallace. Cleveland has recently moved the New York Office to 30 Church St., where complete sales and service facilities are maintained, with Sam McCart as District Manager.

Freers Joins Engineering Staff of Marmon-Herrington

Newest addition to the engineering staff of the Marmon-Herrington Co., Ind., manufacturers of all-wheel-drive motor vehicles, is George H. Freers. Widely known in automotive and engineering circles, Mr. Freers has an extensive engineering background that will be valuable in the company's increased production activities. The capacity of the Marmon-Herrington plant, located on a 16-acre tract at West Washington and Harding Sts, Indianapolis, is being doubled by a new building program. Enlarged manufacturing facilities are required, according to company officials, to meet government requirements for allwheel-drive trucks and other special equip-



Dolge Weed-Killer

THE C. B. DOLGE COMPANY WESTPORT, CONN.



ment as well as growing demands for the company's products for commercial use. After graduating from the Rose Polytechnic Institute, Mr. Freers served in the engineering departments of such firms as the Interstate Automobile Co., United States Motors, Packard Motor Car Co., Alden Sampson Truck Co., the Marmon Motor Car Co. and the Stutz Motor Car Co. At one time he held the chairmanship of the Indiana section of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

Don't Show This to Your Son

Bolivar County, Mississippi, probably has the smallest working "Caterpillar" tracktype tractor in existence—and very likely has the youngest tractor owner.

Three-and-one-half-year-old Marcus Ming, Jr., son of Marcus Ming, Road Superintendent for County District No. 3, is owner and operator of the 1½ H.P. model. Being something of a "Caterpillar" fan, he got the small tractor as a present from his father, who operates a Diesel D7.



Ming, Sr. and Junior and Their Tractors

The illustration shows Marcus Ming, Sr., on the county D7 with his son driving his own machine alongside. The 1½ H.P. tractor isn't just a miniature, either, but is capable of producing some worthwhile work. Young Ming puts it to work on hauling jobs—pulling playmates' wagons here and there; and getting himself from place to place in a hurry.

The little tractor has a top speed of two miles an hour, and is equipped with an electric starting motor and electric lights. Power comes from a single-cylinder gasoline engine, and the transmission is a miscellaneous assortment of gears. The rear axle comes from a miniature automobile. Steering is done in the regular track-type manner; with clutches to stop the flow of power to the tracks. The tractor has both forward and reverse speeds.

Asphalt Institute Selects Dallas for National Conference

At its Board meeting, held June 19, the executive committee of the Asphalt Institute reported its selection of Dallas as the place for the Thirteenth National Asphalt Conference and the time the week of December 9. J. E. Pennybacker, Managing Director of the Institute, announced that Dallas had been chosen after considering many competing cities. It is the cus-

ment as well as growing demands for the company's products for commercial use. After graduating from the Rose Polytechnic Institute, Mr. Freers served in the respectively.

Marmon-Herrington Expands

In preparation for the part which the government has asked it to play in the new national defense program as well as to meet the increasing demand for its products for commercial use, the Marmon-Herrington Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., manufacturers of all-wheel-drive motor vehicles, track-laying tractors and combat tanks, is doubling the size of its factory. The company's new building program, which is already underway, includes an extension to

the main assembly plant to double its present capacity; and the erection of an additional new building; the construction of a spur track into the plant, from the Belt railroad to provide 300 ft. of loading docks, and the complete modernization of the boilerhouse. Construction will be of brick and steel and will conform to the modern monitor type design of the present factory buildings. The addition to the assembly plant will extend this structure to occupy the company's entire frontage of a city block on Washington Street, U. S. 40 Highway. Plans for the plant enlargement were developed by the H. K. Ferguson Company, engineers, Cleveland, Ohio, who are also in charge of construction. The work is to be completed by Sept. 1.



HELTZEL STEEL FORM & IRON CO. WARREN, OHIO · U. S. R.

AXLE DRIVEN



FIRE HEATER



- Grace 2-Way Axle Driven Sweeper modern traction driven sweeper that suc-cessfully meets every problem of any
- Rapid Fire Heater—A fast-pumping, fast-heat circulating heater that heats 10,000-gallon insulated cars at 50° per hour. Write for detailed information and

W. E. GRACE MFG. CO. GOOD HOLMES St.

CATAPHOTE

Night-Way

OUTLINERS



REDUCE NIGHT ACCIDENTS

RELIEVE DRIVING STRAIN

Chart the course with a continuous stream of light over 3,000 feet ahead.

Reduce hazards of ap-proaching, blinding head-lights—sides of road always visible.

Equally effective when installed on super high-ways between lanes, on pavement edge or shoulder edge.

The double-faced steel housing holds twelve large Cataphote reflector buttons (6 on each side) made of optical glass.

SMALL INVESTMENT NO MAINTENANCE COST

WESTERN CATAPHOTE CORP.

All types of signs, standard, semi-standard, special for your traffic problem. Toledo, Ohio

958 Wall Street

S K F Expands

The illustration shows the new No. 2 plant that will materially increase the capacity of SKF Industries, Inc., Philadelphia, in the production of more than 6000 types and sizes of ball and roller bearingsone of the most modern plants in Philadelphia, located on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Bridge St., and the third of SKF's Philadelphia factories. The 1-story, saw-tooth, daylight type building contains 226,000 sq.



Plant No. 2 of SKF

ft. of floor space on a plot of 15 acres of beautifully-landscaped lawns, and will be devoted exclusively to the manufacture of antifriction bearings. Executive, sales, and sales engineering offices will remain at Plant No. 1 at Front St. and Erie Ave., site of the old Hess-Bright Manufacturing Co. which was founded in 1904. Here, wing after wing has been added until practically all of the available manufacturing space has been utilized. The Atlas Ball Co., a subsidiary, will continue to manufacture balls at Glenwood and American Sts. All three plants are conveniently located to each

P&H Revives Magazines for Operators

After an interval of several years since its last issue, The P&H Crowd, a magazine for excavator operators, has made its reappearance. The magazine is a bi-monthly sponsored by the Harnischfeger Corporation of Milwaukee, and is freely circulated to operators all over the world. The magazine is planned as a medium for the interchange of ideas and experiences of shovel operators. Those who submit material become members of "The P&H Crowd." In response to pre-publication requests, considerable material has been assembled for the first (May-June) issue, ranging from an account of a creek-digging job in upstate New York where the water stood waist deep, to a letter from the Philippines where the temperature was 96.3 and "one doesn't dare put his bare hand on the cab." A roster of the 800-odd operators already receiving The P&H Crown appears in the first issue. A card is also provided for new subscribers. Excavator owners or operators may have their names put on the mailing list by addressing the Harnischfeger Corporation, 4400 W. National Ave., Milwaukee, Wis

enneth Smith Appointed Executive Vice-President California Redwood Kenneth Smith Association

Kenneth Smith has been appointed executive vice-president of the California Red-wood Association, 405 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif. Mr. Smith was formerly secretary-manager of the Lumber and

Speed the Work, Save the Dollars



THE BURCH "ALL PURPOSE" is an all year round machine-used for seal coat and resurfacing, it is also the ideal machine for ice control. Belt driven, no gears, can be attached to any truck in THREE minutes and ready to go. Carries its own power, does not depend on speed of truck.

Write for Bulletin APS-1

Manufactured by

The BURCH CORPORATION

CRESTLINE, OHIO

Conveyors, Maintenance Equipment **Dump Bodies and Hoists**

Sparkling New

HOTEL

BEAUTIFUL NEW COCKTAIL LOUNGE POPULAR PRICED RESTAURANT Harold M. Harper, Mgr.

LA SALLE AND VAN BUREN STS.



550 ROOMS From \$4 50

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Allied Products Institute of Los Angeles, composed of the retail dealers in that market-one of the largest in the country. In that capacity, and previously as sales manager of E. K. Wood Lumber Co., Los Angeles, he acquired an intimate acquaintance with the problems of the retailer. The California Redwood Association, which he now directs, is composed of seven largescale producers of redwood lumber. Dolbeer & Carson Lumber Co., Hammond Redwood Co., Hobbs, Wall Lumber Co., Holmes Eureka Lumber Co., Monterey Bay Red-wood Co., The Pacific Lumber Co. and Union Lumber Co.

Elastic Stop Nut Moves to

to its new plant at 2332 Vauxhall Road, Union, N. J., a suburb of Newark. The transfer of manufacturing equipment, which has been in progress for several weeks, has been completed. The new plant will be used exclusively for the manufacture of elastic stop self-locking nuts and has been carefully planned to assure smooth flow of production. It was built by The Austin Co. A feature of interest is the fact that all of the steel construction is fastened with bolts and elastic stop nuts, instead of rivets. This corporation's Houston, Tex., office has been moved to The Merchants and Manufacturers Bldg.

John Weiler Named President Mullins Body & Tank Company

The Mullins Body & Tank Co., 2081 S. 56th St., Milwaukee, Wisc., long-time Gar Wood distributors, has announced the recent appointment of John Weiler as president, succeeding C. J. Mullins, who is no longer associated with the company.

R. T. Steindorf Appointed District Manager Chain Belt

R. T. Steindorf has been appointed district manager of the Chicago office of Chain Belt Co. of Milwaukee, Wis. After graduation from Purdue University in 1924, Mr. Steindorf joined the Chain Belt Co. as an apprentice. Since that time he has worked in both the engineering and sales departments of the company.

Harry T. McDonald Dies

Engineers throughout the United States were shocked and grieved to learn of the sudden death of Harry T. McDonald, research engineer for Caterpillar Tractor Co., at his home in Peoria, Ill. He succumbed to a heart attack. Mr. McDonald had been employed by "Caterpillar" and its predecessor, The Holt Manufacturing Co., for 22 years. He joined the Holt company as a draughtsman. During the World War he was stationed at Camp Taylor in Montgomery, Ala. He was a member of the Officers' Training Corps, the United States Ordnance Advisory board, and the Society of Automotive Engineers. Recognized nationally as a leading authority on track-type tractor design, Mr. McDonald's advice was eagerly sought and his aid generously given to government departments in connection

All Things Change-Colprovia Has Changed Too

COLPROVIA has been advancing in the asphalt paving industry for over a decade with new improved processes. COLPROVIA ROADS, INC., is proud of the important place its products have in an important national industry.

The quality of COLPROVIA mixtures is controlled from the raw materials at the refinery and plant to the finished

product on the road.

Research and experimental work, as well as supervision by a well equipped laboratory, a staff of chemists and engineers, have been fully justified by steadily increasing tonnage in public and private fields.

Elastic Stop Nut Corporation has moved its general offices from Elizabeth, N. J., to its new class of 2323 V. In the last of 2323 V. In t SPECIFY A COLPROVIA PROCESS



Write for location of nearest manufacturer to

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BREAKING

The results obtained with the Novo Breaker in breaking up pavements, bridge floors, drives, curbs, etc., have proved beyond a doubt that here is the fastest, cheapest breaking method.

Hammer equipped with shearing knife is used for trench work, cutting with-out breakback in reinforced concrete, Also used in frost & trimming.

COSTS

Let us tell you the surprisingly low cost figure at which pavements can be broken by this method. It mounts on your truck. Send for information.

NOVO ENGINE COMPANY LANSING, MICHIGAN

246 PORTER ST.

Send literature and prices on the NOVO Pavement Breaker. Address City State

with the use and application of track-type machines. A native Peorian, Mr. McDonald was born Jan. 18, 1892. He attended the local schools and was graduated from Bradley Polytechnic Institute in that city. Surviving are his widow, formerly Miss Gladys Milliken, whom he married Sept. 14, 1926, and two sons, Howard and Gerald.

NEW LITERATURE

Lubricating Devices - A new catalog covering its products has been issued by the 'Swift" Lubricator Co., Elmira, N. Y. Included in it are illustrations and descriptions of air compressor and gas engine lubricators, sight feed lubricators, brass grease cups and oil cups, air and pet cocks, self cleaning water gauges, etc., etc.

Shovels, Draglines, Clamshells-New illustrated catalogs revealing latest improved specifications of Byers shovels, draglines, clamshells and back hoes have been issued by The Byers Machine Co., Ravenna, O. Many new features are listed. For instance, the new 3/8-yd. Bearcat Jr. is now offered with high lift shovel boom and stick. Power on Byers 3/4-yd. Model 83 has been increased. New motors are offered on 3/8-yd. Model 55, 1/2-yd. Models 60 and 65 and on the 5/8-yd. Model 75. Other changes and improvements also are included.

Calcium Chloride Surface Consolidated Roads-A new bulletin describing the methods, materials and equipment for the construction and maintenance of calcium chloride surface consolidated roads has been issued by Solvay Sales Corporation, 40 Rector St., New York, N. Y. This new booklet is largely based on engineering and field reports covering roads now in service. It gives the economics and advantages of surface consolidation - the non-technical, rule-of-thumb method of stabilizing low cost roads-and contains detailed, but nontechnical, recommendations for both construction. It includes descriptions of roads suitable for surface consolidation . . . costs and savings . . . materials and equipment required . . . use of calcium chloride and why it is needed . . . crown and drainage.

Rubber Mechanical Goods-The B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, O., has just published a new 24-page catalog on its mechanical goods. The volume is a threefold one, a condensed catalog, engineering data and guide to selection of various products.







